

The Global Newspaper
 Edited in Paris
 Printed Simultaneously
 in Paris, London, Tokyo,
 Hong Kong, Singapore,
 The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,495

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Archeologists Find Rare Mayan Tomb

By Grace Glueck

New York Times Service
IXCANRIO, Guatemala—Archeologists in the remote Peten jungle area of northern Guatemala have uncovered a painted Mayan tomb more than 1,500 years old, untouched by looters and in nearly perfect condition.

As the first painted tomb to be found intact in the Mayan lowlands since the early 1960s, it is considered by Mayan scholars to be a major discovery. Among its contents, including elaborate and mysterious wall paintings, pottery and a male skeleton wrapped in the remnants of a shroud, is a beautifully crafted jar with hieroglyphs and a screw-top lid that was greeted with amazement by the scientists.

Arriving by jeep two hours after the discovery, at noon on May 15, this reporter came upon a scene of intense, exhilarated activity. The euphoric mood of the archeologists, a team from the University of Texas and the Guatemalan government, became even more so later at dinner in their thatched-roof cookhouse at the campsite

when numerous toasts were offered with cans of beer. Earlier, as parrots chattered in the trees overhead, and Guatemalan government guards stood by with rifles and machetes to protect the excavation site from looters, the archeologists had worked furiously through the afternoon.

In a deep excavation pit they tried to clear the remaining rubble from the tomb entrance so that it could be entered, and its contents, first made visible by a tiny video camera thrust inside, seen at first hand.

"We do have a sense of elation," said Professor Richard E.W. Adams, the University of Texas anthropologist who is leading the expedition. "It's a time capsule that reflects the behavioral patterns of the period. You never know whether you're going to dig down and find just a bunch of rocks."

On the basis of what had been found thus far, Professor Adams speculated that the tomb had been built for a blood relative of a ruler buried in a large pyramid nearby. The ruler's tomb, decorated with



Archeologists lower a ladder into a 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb at the Rio Azul complex in northeast Guatemala. It is the first Mayan tomb to be uncovered intact in 20 years. Guards stand by to prevent looting.

Israel Charges 25 Jews With Conducting Anti-Arab Terrorism

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM—Twenty-five Jews, most of them militant settlers from the West Bank and the Golan Heights, were formally charged Wednesday by Israel's state attorney with belonging to a terrorist organization that conducted or planned at least six violent attacks on Arabs in the last four years.

At the request of the defense attorneys, a judge continued the trial on Monday. The defendants' names were not disclosed out of fear of Arab reprisals against their families. Settlement leaders have said that the accused include some of the most prominent activists in

Gush Emunim, the main group behind the nationalist-religious settlement movement.

The assaults cited in the indictment included the planting of bombs that maimed two Arab mayors in the West Bank in 1980; a machine-gun and grenade attack on the Islamic University in Hebron that killed 33 Arabs and wounded 33 last summer; the planting of bombs that were aimed last month before they blew up five Arab buses; and a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, one of the holiest shrines in Islam.

The indictment, submitted in a Jerusalem court, was the first official declaration from security au-

thorities in a case that has galvanized Israel since the first arrests were made April 27.

The existence of what the Israeli press has come to call a "Jewish underground" has aroused strong feelings across the political spectrum. The terrorism has been denounced by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and some leaders of the Jewish settlement movement. But some settlement leaders have said it was justified, including a group of about 150 who demonstrated on Tuesday in memory of six Jews killed by Arab terrorists in a 1980 attack in Hebron. Some held placards with such slogans as "We Demand Revenge! Death for Death, Blood for Blood!"

The demonstrators circulated petitions to enter some of the accused as candidates for the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in the July elections, figuring that if they won seats they would be protected by parliamentary immunity.

Many of the protesters said they understood the settlers' actions, in view of what they charged was the government's refusal to protect them sufficiently from attacks by Arabs.

Sandra Stengel, a schoolteacher from Qiryat Arba, near Hebron, said that all of her English students, 11 to 13 years old, felt the arrests of the men were unjustified, as did she.

Benny Kaizer, a Gush Emunim leader and head of the Regional Council of Samaria, which covers the northern half of the West Bank, said: "What is most important and most interesting is not what they did but what their motives were, and the background of events that drove good, sober and precious people to such acts. They didn't do it because they were bloodthirsty, but they were in a predicament where Jewish blood had become cheap."

The defendants themselves expressed no regrets, according to Israel Army Radio. A reporter present at the end of Wednesday's court hearing said that they were smiling. One who admitted partici-

pating in the bombing of the mayors said: "The suspects decided to admit to the acts because they believe in the justification of what they did in principle."

Although the indictment gives no names, it assigns numbers to the defendants and describes their purported actions in minute detail. It portrays a sophisticated organization, possibly with military training, that managed to steal and otherwise obtain weapons and explosives from army depots, conduct surveillance, plan the operations, execute attacks and escape without injury. Large quantities of weapons and explosives (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

House Panel Calls Casey Source of Carter Papers

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON—A congressional report released Wednesday identifies William J. Casey, manager of President Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign and now director of the CIA, as the man who obtained briefing papers prepared for President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Casey is implicated in the 2,400-page report, released by a House subcommittee, but the panel's yearlong investigation was unable to determine who on the Carter staff had provided the documents.

Mr. Casey was identified by James A. Baker 3d, White House chief of staff, as the source of the documents, which were used to prepare Mr. Reagan for a televised debate with Mr. Carter. Mr. Casey has repeatedly said that he had no recollection of having seen the briefing papers.

A spokesman for the CIA said Mr. Casey would have no comment until he had read the subcommittee report.

The report cited "independent testimony" from one or more witnesses upholding Mr. Baker's account, according to congressional sources.

The report also said the investigation found credible evidence that a crime had been committed, according to an aide familiar with the document.

The committee's Republicans, meanwhile, complained that they were not consulted in the preparation of the report. They said in a dissenting report, also made public Wednesday, that the evidence failed to support the committee's conclusions. They assailed the document as padded and diffuse. The Republicans placed the cost of the investigation at \$170,000.

[The subcommittee chairman, Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, said Wednesday that "a very credible witness" had bolstered testimony that Mr. Casey received a copy of the Carter papers, United Press International reported from Washington.

[The witness was identified in the report as Mr. Baker's executive assistant, Margaret Tutwiler. The report said that she "has stated under oath that Baker in essence told her before the Carter-Reagan debate that he had received Carter debate briefing material from Casey." It added: "Although Tutwiler is admittedly a loyal Baker aide, the subcommittee finds her a credible witness who provided significant support for Baker's testimony."

[Mr. Albosta said the study concludes that the papers were "government property, and their government may have been a crime." Mr. Albosta urged on Tuesday that an independent counsel be appointed to inquire further into the

matter. A federal judge ordered such an appointment May 15, but the Reagan administration is appealing the order. In an inquiry last year, the Justice Department found no evidence of a crime.

"The subcommittee recommends that the independent counsel pay particular attention to the questionable and flatly contradictory statements made to the subcommittee during the course of its investigation," Mr. Albosta said in a letter to Attorney General William French Smith.

The report highlighted a memorandum of Sept. 12, 1980, from Robert Garriock to Edwin Meese 3d in which Mr. Garriock reported that Mr. Casey "wants more information from the Carter camp and wants it circulated."

Mr. Garriock is a retired admiral and public relations specialist who worked on the campaign, and Mr. Meese was campaign chief of staff.

Mr. Meese, questioned in writing about the memorandum by senators concerned about his nomination to be attorney general, replied that he had "no knowledge of any effort" by the Reagan campaign "to obtain" any information from the Carter campaign or administration.

Mr. Albosta wrote that he did not make the recommendation about the independent counsel lightly. "After nearly 300 interviews, the obtaining of over 60 sworn affidavits and dozens of file searches, the subcommittee feels it has been thorough," the chairman wrote. "Nonetheless, it has not resolved all of the conflicts—a task that is difficult to accomplish with limited resources and an inherently political makeup."



William J. Casey

U.S. Drops Funds For Jordan Force

Reverses

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has dropped a plan for equipping a Jordanian strike force for use in an emergency in the Gulf, pending a new estimate of the \$220-million cost, the State Department said Wednesday.

The department spokesman, John Hughes, said Congress had been asked in the previous few days to defer action on the request "without prejudice" after close consultations between Washington and Amman.

He said the two countries had agreed that the program should be further reviewed and its costs reestimated. He stressed, however, that the United States expected to continue "to work closely with Jordan on peace and security issues of mutual interest." Last October, the U.S. Senate voted to bar secret funding of a Jordanian strike force.

Solidarity Underground Has Aided Soviet Army Deserter Since 1981

By John Kifner

WARSAW—The Solidarity underground says it has kept a Soviet Army deserter hidden since the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The soldier said in a clandestine interview that he had been sheltered in more than 20 homes since deserting in the fall of 1981 when the now-outlawed union's campaign for liberalization was at its height.

"I simply did not want to go back," he said, speaking nervously in a child's room decorated with Roman Catholic religious symbols. "I did not see any future there. I would take power and on such an occasion I could stay in Poland or I could go to the West."

The ability of the underground to keep the deserter concealed seems to demonstrate the residual though weakened strength of the Solidarity movement.

Perhaps more important, it illustrates the milieu of tacit, widespread support that helps cushion the underground. In an atmosphere of dislike for the authorities, the danger of aid to the police is relatively slight.

"We can last many years," said a young woman who is part of the group that hid the deserter. "We have food, clothing, doctors, all that is necessary for a normal life. It was easier in the beginning. Now it is getting more difficult because people are becoming afraid."

The interview was set up through underground channels by a church-based chance meetings in a pharmacy on a street corner and travel both by car and public transportation.

A stocky young man with a new beard framing his face and a Russian Orthodox medal of St. Mary around his neck, the Soviet deserter gave his name as Alexander V. Yanyushkevich.

He was born Feb. 20, 1963, in Voronezh, he said, and served as a private in an engineering unit near Wrocław that repaired airfields.

Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland, he said, are not allowed to own civilian clothes, nor are they allowed to go off their base to nearby towns. They are not permitted to go to the movies or drink beer.

The Soviet Army, by his account, is a grim place for a draftee. "The officers were drunk all the time," he said. "It was anarchy."

Nor did he feel that he had many prospects awaiting him on his return to civilian life in the Soviet Union.

His father, he said, worked in Mongolia for three years to earn enough money for the cheapest Soviet car. He himself had worked as a mechanic, he said, but it was in an outdoor repair yard without warm clothing. He would have to wait eight years for an apartment, he went on. At this, several Poles listening exchanged glances, since they often have to wait 15 years or more.

So, on a fall night in 1981, he cut the identification insignia off his uniform, slipped out of the barracks and across the fields. He hid in the loft of a barn for three days and nights, living off the corn stored for the animals.

He then stole a bicycle, found his way to Wrocław and asked his way to Solidarity headquarters. He went to the Swedish Embassy to seek asylum, but could not make

himself understood. He was told to come back with an interpreter.

"The next day martial law was declared, and it was too late," he said.

Since then, he has been passed hand to hand through willing families, equipped with Polish identification papers and has learned enough of the language to venture forth to stores. But his main dream is to get to the West.

"My reasons are mainly economic, to find a better life," he said. "In the West, it is the individual who is important, not the party."

Richard von Weizsäcker accepts his election Wednesday by parliament as West Germany's president. Page 5.



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U.S Intervention In Gulf Unlikely, President Says

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States is consulting with its allies about the possibility of military aid to protect shipping in the Gulf, but he said the possibility of direct intervention was "very slight."

At a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan dismissed the talk of increased danger from the recently announced decision by the Soviet Union to place more nuclear missile submarines off the U.S. coasts.

"If I thought there was some reason to be concerned about them, I wouldn't be sleeping in this house tonight," Mr. Reagan said. He said the submarines had been "patrolling" there for extended periods of time and did not pose a particular threat to U.S. security.

On Central America, the president appealed for congressional support for "all elements" of his program of military assistance to the area, including the aid to "freedom fighters" who are seeking the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government.

In what was one of his most explicit references to what used to be referred to as "covert" aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents, he said, "We must support the democratic aspirations of the people of Nicaragua" to prevent the spread of Communism in the region.

The president's comments about the Gulf came after a period of heightened tensions resulting from attacks on oil tankers in the area by both Iran and Iraq.

Asked about reports that his administration had assured Saudi Arabia of U.S. willingness to help, Mr. Reagan said: "If they ask us for help, we have obviously, we've thought in terms of what we might do. But I don't think that's something I should talk about."

When a questioner asked about the possibility that the United States would become involved in a "shooting war" in the area, he replied: "I can't foresee that happening."

The president opened the news conference with a statement appealing for support for his Central America aid program, asserting that "the enemies of freedom" were watching Congress as it considers the package.

The assertions about the seriousness of the situation appeared to set the stage for a statement by Mr. Reagan to the effect that the world was safer because of his policies, contrary to rising criticisms by Democratic opponents in the presidential campaign.

On domestic matters, President Reagan said that while he remained opposed to tax increases, he might have to review the tax structure

"when we get to the absolute bottom of where we can get in federal spending." He added: "We're not anywhere near that."

Asked if he felt his policies were responsible for Soviet hard-line policies, including Moscow's decision to withdraw from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer, Mr. Reagan said: "I don't think I'm responsible for those things."

He said that it was the Soviet Union, not the United States, that had walked away from the nuclear arms negotiating table in Geneva and then dismissed the suggestion that Moscow was "unhappy" about the deterioration of relations.

"They're unhappy because for the first time in a couple of decades we are preserving our security ability," he said. "We're building up our military and we're not unilaterally disarming while they continue their massive arms buildup."

He added: "I think the world maybe is a little safer than it has been in the past."

Mr. Reagan was asked whether there were circumstances under which the United States would act unilaterally in the Gulf without waiting to be asked by one of the countries in the area.

"I can't foresee that," he replied. He noted that all of the oil-importing nations, the United States would be the "least hurt by any shutdown," because, "thanks to our oil supply, only 3 percent of U.S. oil supplies came from the Gulf."

He said: "We would not hold back" on using the U.S. strategic reserve of oil to help allies in the event of a Gulf shutdown, but said there were no specific plans to do so.

He said that "neither we nor the West will stand by and see the Strait of Hormuz or the Persian Gulf closed to shipping."

The president was asked whether he had received a response from Saudi Arabia to reported offers from the United States to protect tankers passing through the Gulf from attack by the Iranians or Iraqis.

Mr. Reagan responded that the reports were based on speculation, but he added, "We have kept in touch with the Gulf states and our own allies." He said that the United States had not offered to intervene in the area and had not been asked to.

Commenting on the stalled disarmament negotiations, Mr. Reagan said that the Russians "may be waiting for the elections to be over." He noted that Moscow had

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TOMORROW
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Marcos Appears to Miss a Chance for Reconciliation With His Opponents

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA—Legislative elections last week in which the opposition scored gains are widely seen here as sending a message of discontent to President Ferdinand E. Marcos. But his actions since then

have left some opponents, diplomats and even supporters wondering whether he received it.

There has been no sign yet that Mr. Marcos is taking advantage of what some sources see as a rare opportunity to promote reconciliation with the moderate opposition and further weaken leftist opponents who are already discredited because of an unsuccessful attempt to organize an election boycott. Among those who stand to lose most from such a reconciliation are the communist insurgents

of the New People's Army, who have been stepping up their campaign in the countryside.

But instead of trying to put the best face on the opposition's strong electoral showing and draw the alienated moderates back into a revitalized Philippine political process, Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement seems to be doing its utmost to roll back their gains and shut them out. This risks vindicating those who advocated a boycott, some Marcos critics say.

Mr. Marcos has adopted a combative attitude toward the opposition, press critics and even a citizens' group that organized thousands of volunteer poll watchers and is widely credited with limiting voting fraud and other irregularities common in Philippine elections.

In a speech Sunday, Mr. Marcos conveyed the impression that all the electoral violations in the May

Bill to Add 18 Appointed Seats Is Revived

The Associated Press

MANILA—President Ferdinand E. Marcos plans to add 18 appointed seats to the National Assembly, according to a document disclosed Wednesday. The move would dilute the opposition's unexpectedly strong showing in recent elections.

Mr. Marcos issued a proclamation May 19 calling the outgoing assembly into session for 15 days to consider a bill giving him power to appoint 35 members rather than 17. He announced last Saturday he was calling the special session, to start May 28, but did not say what would be discussed.

14 voting and its aftermath were committed by opposition groups, abetted by the poll watchers.

But opposition leaders charge, and some Western diplomats concur, that the New Society Movement engaged in fraud in several

The bill, which would expand the legislature to 218 members from 200, was drafted "in response to the desire of our people for adequate representation in the legislative branch of the government," Mr. Marcos said in the proclamation. The bill was introduced months before the election but was shelved by the assembly because of widespread criticism.

Election officials were still counting ballots from the May 14 voting Wednesday. With 143 of 183 seats decided, Mr. Marcos's party had 89 and his opponents had 54. Opposition parties have only 13 members in the outgoing assembly.

Salvador H. Laurel, the leader of the main opposition group, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, said Tuesday he was petitioning the state Commission on Elections to annul the July 31 election in the archipelago's 73 provinces and hold new elections. Mr. Laurel hinted that the opposition winners might refuse to take their seats in the National Assembly until new elections are held. He denied government charges that he instigated violence last weekend in

the central Philippine city of Cebu, where crowds tried to storm the capitol building and stop canvassing of votes they claimed were fraudulent. At least two persons were reported killed when security forces fired on the crowd.

Deputy Prime Minister José A. Rullo, the secretary-general of the New Society Movement, blamed the opposition Tuesday for the casualties in Cebu and accused it of using "terrorism and violence" to disturb the vote-counting process.

Opposition candidates had been leading for most of last week in races for Cebu province's six seats but were suddenly overtaken by a candidate of the ruling party.

"It's really a scandal down there," said a businessman who served as a poll watcher with the national citizens' movement for free elections, known as Naminel. "Please, whatever you do, don't call it an honest election." He added

that if it is found that Mr. Marcos's party has seriously cheated, "he's going to have real trouble on his hands."

"If they cheat us in this election," Mr. Laurel warned last week, "there will be no national reconciliation."

A Western diplomat said the vote-counting in Cebu city and province seemed "clearly fraudulent," but added, "There are no signs of blatant central control of the manipulation." On the other hand, he said, Mr. Marcos did not appear to be reining in overzealous party workers and candidates determined to win by fair means or foul.

Some aides at the Malacañang presidential palace express disappointment that Mr. Marcos has not shown a more conciliatory face to make the best of the first mainstream opposition participation in elections under his rule since 1978.

Syria Begins Gulf Mediation Effort By Sending 2 Officials to Tehran

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

BAHRAIN — At the apparent request of Saudi Arabia, Syria began a mediation mission Wednesday over the conflict in the Gulf. Two top Syrian officials were sent to Tehran.

A day after receiving a Saudi emissary with a message from King Fahd, President Hafez al-Assad

gave Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa a letter for President Ali Khamenei of Iran. The contents of the message were not disclosed. But the publicity that official Syrian news organizations gave to the officials' departure reflected the importance Mr. Assad accorded the mission.

Such a trip appeared to underline his thesis that Syria's support

for Iran kept crucial communications channels open with Tehran for all the Arabs. Syria supports Iran in the war with Iraq.

Analysts suggested that Syria, which like Iran is an opponent of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, could do little more than urge caution on Tehran on behalf of Saudi Arabia and its five conservative Arab oil states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

At this juncture, analysts said, the members of the council would be delighted if, in the words of the Syrian newspaper Tishrine, the mission succeeded in "minimizing the shipping war's repercussions for our Arab brothers and Iranian friends" and keeping other powers, notably the United States, out of the conflict.

The apparent Saudi encouragement of the mission reflected the Gulf Cooperation Council countries' concern not just over air attacks believed to have been carried out by Iran last week on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers but also indirectly with the stepped-up Iraqi air raids that appeared to have prompted them.

Mr. Hussein did little Wednesday in allay the private fears of the council states, which have contributed an estimated \$35 billion to the Iraqi war effort.

At a military ceremony in Baghdad, he repeated his warning that "we will not retreat from our plan to close the blockade of Kharg Island," the main Iranian oil exporting facility.

"We will strike any tanker in the prohibited zone," he said, "despite all the voices ranged against this step."

He also said that within a few days Iraq would receive unspecified new weapons with which Iraq could destroy Kharg Island.

Mr. Hussein also said that U.S. help was not needed in the Gulf conflict, a seeming departure from recent Iraqi efforts to involve the superpowers in an effort to end the conflict, and he suggested that existing Arab League defense commitments should suffice.

Meanwhile, oil industry and Western diplomatic sources here confirmed that the Iraqi first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, may have been fairly accurate in claiming recently that Iraq's attacks around Kharg had cut Iranian oil exports by 55 percent.

The sources estimated that Iranian oil exports had fallen from 1.8 million barrels a day before the Iraqi air offensive began April 25 to probably less than one million barrels a day at present.

Japan, for example, which last year was using an estimated 450,000 barrels a day, was now taking little more than 200,000 barrels, according to the sources.

For four weeks the expedition, named the Rio Azul Project after a nearby river, had been closing in on the tomb, dated from approximately A.D. 420 to 470, the Early Classic period of Mayan culture. The scientists knew that, if intact, it would add considerably to the sparse body of knowledge about this period of the enigmatic Maya.

The Mayas were an agricultural people whose culture flourished in Mexico and Central America from about A.D. 300 to 900. They built great cities and ceremonial centers that for reasons unknown they largely abandoned in the 10th century, leaving the jungle to cover them.

The archeologists were also delighted that they had saved another tomb from the depredations of looters, who, until the intervention of the Guatemalan government in 1981, had made more than 100 trenches and tunnels into structures on the Rio Azul site, bearing off artifacts that have been surfacing on the international art market.

The "screw-top" pot, if sold in New York, would bring enough to finance a year's worth of excavations, said a member of the team.

He pointed out that, unlike looters who steal and disperse isolated objects from a tomb and thus destroy forever its invaluable context, the aim of archeologists is to document and reconstruct the past. And so the material in Tomb 19, as the new burial site has been officially designated, will be kept together as it was found, recorded and labeled, and sent in its entirety to the National Museum in Guatemala City.

The expedition, under the joint auspices of the Center for Archeological Investigations at the University of Texas and the Guatemalan government, is heavily financed by the National Geographic Society, which publishes the National Geographic magazine, along with several other foundations.

The archeologists' expectations were confirmed at the Rio Azul site when a workman's leg plunged through rock and dirt fill. Grant Hall, 33, the archeologist who is the associate director of the project, was able to glimpse a red ledge that overhung the small, cave-like burial chamber, cut into bedrock some 13 feet below the ground surface.

"It's painted!" he yelled excitedly to team members at the top of the excavation pit, and there was a tumult of cheers and whoops, and hugging.

The discovery of Tomb 19 came after long and careful preparation. Mr. Hall, a specialist in Texas archeology, had made it his objective on this project to document the many looted tombs on the 467-acre (187-hectare) Rio Azul site.

"After that, I more than ever wanted to find one that was untouched," he said.

Pursuing suggestions from Professor Adams on the relationship of pyramid tombs to flanking structures, and making calculations based on those that had been rifled, he first dug on one side of the looted pyramid, Tomb 1, dated



Rogelio Moreno, center, shows how he would have prevented an attacker from harming Benigno S. Aquino Jr. In the foreground is a model of the airport assassination scene.

Aquino Guard Says He Did Not Carry Gun

The Associated Press

MANILA — A soldier who was escorting Benigno S. Aquino Jr. when the opposition leader was assassinated and on whose hands specks of possible gunpowder components were later found denied Wednesday that he was the assassin.

Constable Rogelio Moreno,

one of six soldiers guarding Mr. Aquino, told a board investigating the assassination that he did not kill Mr. Aquino and that he was not carrying a gun at Manila airport when the former senator returned in August from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

A police report said six specks of nitrates, which are found in

gunpowder, were found on Constable Moreno's right hand and five on his left at a paraffin test taken two days after the assassination. This indicated he might have fired a gun within the previous few days.

Constable Moreno attributed these findings to the fact that he took target practice a day before Mr. Aquino arrived.

1,500-Year-Old Mayan Tomb Found

(Continued from Page 1)

the spectacular wall paintings provided for those of regal rank, had been stripped and looted.

The walls of the oen tomb contained no immediately decipherable hieroglyphics, but the scientists hoped eventually to determine the occupant's identity and in find other important clues as to how the Mayas of that period lived.

They will be helped by the male skeleton, so fragile-looking it seemed almost a drawn outline in the reddish-brown earth in which it lay, and by 15 intact pieces of pottery, including six covered cylindrical jars with tripod legs, their lids topped by tiny effigy faces, six shallow bowls, and by the handsome screw-top pot, which has a base of glyptic medallions in bluish-green painted stucco.

For four weeks the expedition, named the Rio Azul Project after a nearby river, had been closing in on the tomb, dated from approximately A.D. 420 to 470, the Early Classic period of Mayan culture. The scientists knew that, if intact, it would add considerably to the sparse body of knowledge about this period of the enigmatic Maya.

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Pursuing suggestions from Professor Adams on the relationship of pyramid tombs to flanking structures, and making calculations based on those that had been rifled, he first dug on one side of the looted pyramid, Tomb 1, dated

A.D. 416, that had contained the site's most important burial.

But the excavation proved fruitless, and Mr. Hall turned to the other side of the pyramid, first digging a narrow test trench through earth that completely covered a nest of platforms.

"As we got further down, we began to see signs of a tomb," Mr. Hall said. "The first indication was several layers of flat flakes placed in the platform masonry, which we knew was a Mayan funerary custom. Probing further, we saw a floor, and then as we widened the excavation, a dome began to appear above the floor. All this was very important evidence."

But by this time, toward the end of April, the team was facing the start of the rainy season, which lasts from May through early November and which would preclude further work on the site. Nevertheless, on the assumption that a find would be made, Professor Adams quickly returned to Washington on April 30, and obtained an emergency grant of \$40,000 from the National Geographic Society to continue the dig, which had already run one season in 1983.

An expert excavator from Tikal, the major Mayan restoration in Guatemala, was brought in. He perceived a relationship between the site and the tomb in the nearby looted pyramid. He suggested a cut through the platform at one end of the site, and it was in this process that the workman put his foot through the plug of rubble.

After the video camera had made its survey, Mr. Hall carefully began to clear away fill from the tomb's entrance, plying patiently the archeologist's traditional small pickaxe, hoe and trowel. As he pried rocks and dirt into buckets, they were hauled up to the top of the pit by a workman. When the tomb's entrance had been sufficiently cleared, a short ladder was lowered to the floor of its corridor, and Mr. Hall went in alone for a close look.

Professor Adams was next, and then Manuel Ortega, a Guatemalan archeologist from the National

Institute of Anthropology and History, who is serving as mapper for the archeological team.

On closer inspection, they found a scattering of jade beads that probably had fallen from the skeleton's wrists, the remains of a wooden pallet under the skeleton, and what seemed to be fragments of a textile shroud in which the body had been wrapped. In the skeleton's pubic area was the spine of a stinging, used by the Mayas for sacrificial bloodletting.

Organic material, possibly the remains of food offerings, was found in the pots, their number, as well as the presence of wall drawings, indicating that the tomb was that of an important person. A real surprise was the lidless pot with a hollow stirrup handle, the handle painted with spots to indicate jaguar markings. None of the archeologists present had seen its like before.

Struggling to open it, Mr. Hall finally turned the lid counterclockwise. It lifted off to reveal what he smilingly described as "maybe the first screw-top jar in the New World" formed by delicately fashioned reciprocal clay lugs in the lid and the rim of the pot.

Professor Adams, who is well known in the field for his work in revealing, through radar mapping, the extensive canal system used by the Mayas in farm swampy lowlands, assessed the significance of the find this way.

"We know less about the Early Classic than any other Mayan period. Unlike the Late Classic (A.D. 600 to 900), which we think was a rather feudal culture, the Early Classic period is somewhat enigmatic. We can regard an untouched tomb like this, with everything in it the way the Mayas arranged it, as a time capsule that reflects behavioral patterns of the period. Besides, the person buried here was probably a member of a ruling family, maybe the son or brother of the personage in the looted tomb nearby, and so we may get some information about political arrangements as well."

Lebanon Seeks a Probe Of Israeli Acts in South

Reuters

BIKFAYA, Lebanon — Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Wednesday that he would ask human rights organizations and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to investigate what he said were Israeli human rights violations in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Karami said the cabinet had made the decision at a three-hour meeting to discuss Israel's "irregular and inhuman practices" in the area, which Israel has occupied since June 1982.

"The sealing off of villages and towns and the attacks on and arbitrary arrests of the villagers — women, men and children — all these practices violate the United Nations human rights charter," Mr. Karami said in Birkfaya, a town northeast of Beirut.

In response to frequent Israeli casualties in the past six months in attacks with bombs, grenades and automatic weapons, the Israelis have imposed severe travel restrictions in the south.

In addition, according to local residents and journalists, Israeli forces have blown up homes of guerrilla suspects, arrested religious leaders, fired shots into cars thought in coconut bombs, destroyed orchards that might provide cover for attackers and entered mosques with dogs to look for arms.

There have also been charges

that Israeli troops and their allies in Lebanese militia have shot people staging demonstrations against Israeli search-and-arrest operations.

Several hundred people are being held without trial in prison camps set up by the Israelis in southern Lebanon, according to sources in the region, who say there are 440 detainees in the Anser camp alone. Israel has denied this.

Although he said he would ask the permanent Security Council members to take up the issue, Mr. Karami indicated that he would not request a special Security Council meeting on the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

UN Delays Debate on Camp
The Security Council on Wednesday postponed indefinitely the resumption of a debate on Arab charges of aggression by Israel against inhabitants of Ain Helweh, a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon, Reuters reported from the UN in New York.

The debate, which began on Monday, was prompted by incidents following a search for weapons last week by Israeli troops at Ain Helweh, which is near Sidon.

Three persons are reported to have been killed there, the UN Relief and Works Agency said last week. Palestinians have accused the Israelis of responsibility, while Israel has attributed any deaths inside the camp to clashes among rival groups.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chinese-Soviet Talks to Continue

BEIJING (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said Wednesday that the Soviet Union's abrupt cancellation of a high-ranking mission to China this month would not affect regular talks aimed at improving relations between the Communist neighbors.

Mr. Zhao's remark at a news conference was China's first official comment on the cancellation by a Soviet first deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, who would have been the highest-level Kremlin official to visit China in 15 years.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Gandhi Wins 9 of 24 By-Elections

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party has won 9 of 24 constituencies contested in state assembly by-elections that have been considered a crucial test of her popularity, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Wednesday.

Congress-I won seats in Marxist-ruled West Bengal and the opposition-ruled southern states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, but won only two of seven seats in the crucial Hindi-speaking belt in northern India comprising Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. In Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state, a candidate backed by Mrs. Gandhi's rebel daughter-in-law, Maneka, won one seat in what she said showed a trend against the prime minister in the next parliamentary elections.

The Congress-I Party's general secretary, G. Karupiah Moodanar, said that although his party had received setbacks in some areas, its overall performance in the by-elections had been good. But Madhu Dandavate, a leader of the opposition Janata Party, called the results a disaster for the government and said they could lead Mrs. Gandhi to postpone general elections due by January next year.

Pope Receives Sakharov Stepdaughter

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II said Wednesday that the suffering of Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife has a symbolic meaning and pledged full support to the dissident physicist's family.

Tatiana Yankelovich, the stepdaughter of the human rights activist, said after a private audience with the pope: "We were deeply moved by his sincere participation and his profound attention. The pope is following everything that happens to our parents and is perfectly informed."

"The suffering of your parents, the trial they are living through, has a significance that one could call symbolic," Mrs. Yankelovich quoted John Paul as saying. "He promised us his full support," Mrs. Yankelovich said after the eight-minute private audience to discuss her parents' hunger strike in the Soviet city of Gorki.

British Mine Talks Are Unsuccessful

LONDON (UPI) — The first talks between mine and management leaders since Britain's coal strike began 2½ months ago broke down Wednesday in disagreement over basic issues of government plans to cut back the industry.

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, walked out of the meeting when Ian MacGregor, head of the state-run Coal Board, refused to discuss his plans to close 20 mines and lay off 20,000 miners this year, a Coal Board spokesman said. Before the meeting Mr. Scargill, who has repeatedly accused Mr. MacGregor of planning to "butcher the coal industry," said he would only discuss ways to expand Britain's coal mining capacity.

The meeting at Coal Board headquarters in London was one of two routine meetings every year and had been scheduled well before the strike began on March 12. The strike began as a protest by militant miners against the Coal Board cutback plan and has shut three-quarters of Britain's 175 coal mines.

Vietnam Veteran Convicted of Murder

CONCORD, New Hampshire (AP) — A Vietnam veteran who contended that delayed stress from his war experiences caused him to murder his fiancée was convicted Wednesday of first-degree murder.

A Merrimack County Superior Court jury rejected Gary Place's claim that trauma from the war was responsible for the strangulation and stabbing death last summer of Wanda Otter.

Immediately after hearing the verdict, Mr. Place asked Judge William Cann to waive the mandatory life prison sentence and order him executed, but the judge refused. The judge said the law gave him no choice but to impose a sentence of life without parole.

2 Killed in Anti-U.S. Bogotá Blasts

BOGOTA (AP) — Seven bomb explosions damaged U.S. and Honduran interests in Bogotá on Tuesday and Wednesday, killing two persons and injuring 11. A leftist guerrilla group reportedly claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Two bombs exploded near the U.S. Embassy late Tuesday, and a car bomb exploded 200 feet (61 meters) from the U.S. ambassador's residence. All the victims were hit in an explosion Tuesday afternoon in the offices of the Honduran airline SAHSA, the police said.

The M-19 guerrilla group that broke away earlier this year from a pro-Soviet guerrilla organization, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, claimed responsibility for the bombings in a telephone call to a Bogotá newspaper.

Anti-Inflation Decree Gains in Italy

ROME (UPI) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi won the approval of the Chamber of Deputies for an anti-inflation decree Wednesday, and the Communist opposition launched a series of worker demonstrations in a new attempt to defeat the decree. The decree must now pass the Senate by June 16.

Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition held together solidly to give the government a 329-256 victory in the ballot in the 630-seat lower house of Parliament. The vote ended 38 days of Communist Party filibustering in committee and on the floor of the chamber.

The Communists are opposed to a part of the decree that places temporary limits on the system by which the wages of most Italian workers are linked to the cost of living index.

For the Record

The foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan reported progress in talks Tuesday on a Pakistani offer of a no-war treaty and an Indian proposal for a friendship pact, a government spokesman said in Islamabad, Pakistan. (UPI)

Negotiations on reducing the troop strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe will resume Thursday in Vienna with little prospect for imminent progress. (Reuters)

Pope John Paul II, endorsing a call by leaders of six nations for an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons, said Wednesday at the Vatican that the consequences of a nuclear war would be catastrophic. (UPI)

Work Zones Free of Sex Innuendo Urged by Swedish Women's Group

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — "Erotic-free zones" where flirting and sexual innuendo would be banned, at work places and other organizational settings, are being proposed by Sweden's Social Democratic Women's Association.

The proposal is part of a campaign, titled "Liberate Love," to fight promiscuity and sexual abuse. The plan will be presented at the association's annual meeting.

"This is a program for daily democracy between men and women," said Christina Wiström, leader of the association's working group responsible for the campaign.

"Men have for so long been the norm-setters even in sexual matters," she said. "That is what we want to do away with. What sort of freedom is it when women are abused, raped and pinched on the rear?"

"I hope that this will be understood as a serious attempt to gather all questions about sex and cohabitation into a political program," said the group's chairman, Maj-Lis Loom. "But we have already had a little taste of what we feared might occur" through negative commentaries and editorials, she said.

The group's political program also calls for more research on sex and cohabitation and includes proposals relating to venereal disease, prostitution, abortion and artificial insemination. It suggests that men who abuse women should have personal support similar to that which Sweden already provides to their victims.

THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES- FROM FLIGHT

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet-American Freeze

There was a hint of a thaw in Soviet-American relations in mid-1983, but then the Soviets shot down the South Korean airliner, and since then it has been all freeze. Each time things look just about as bad as they can get, they get worse. Just in recent weeks the Soviets have ducked out of the Olympics for patently insufficient cause and provoked a hunger strike (now in its fourth week today) by the most admired Soviet citizen in the world. The other day the Soviet defense minister declared that the Kremlin was putting the United States under a more threatening offshore nuclear gun, and the next day the foreign minister again spurned a European appeal to return to the arms control talks that his government walked out of last year. Tomorrow...

Sober people believe that the basic Soviet purpose is to frighten the West about "tomorrow" — to induce such alarm about the state of relations and the prospect of war that Western publics will force an accommodation to Soviet ways. Even those who think Ronald Reagan's ideology and arms program have made a substantial contribution to gridlock must admit the purposefulness of the Soviet campaign. Look, for instance, at the rocket-ranting of the last year or so in the Soviet's own words: Its defense programs "make Japan a likely target for a nuclear response strike." Scandinavian countries are "to burn in the fire of nuclear war in the name of 'Atlantic solidarity.'" Helmut Kohl's election could result in West Germany "ascending a nuclear gallows."

Deployment of U.S. missiles could make all of Italy "a Pompeii." This is the policy Kremlin spokesmen call "peacekeeping."

In the White House, Mr. Reagan's advisers are calculating how the impasse may affect his re-election campaign. As it stands now, the Kremlin is probably helping him. He must account for his share of the breakdown in relations — he offered a defense in his news conference Tuesday night — but the Democrats have the harder task of criticizing him without seeming to take the Soviet side.

On his part, Mr. Reagan has strengthened those in the Kremlin who are more interested in challenging than in cooperating in some ways with the United States. This has happened at a time when, because of the illnesses and political weaknesses of three successive leaders, the Kremlin has been going through its own — continuing — private election.

The situation is not likely to change before 1985 at the earliest. The American people will have given a new judgment on the combination of firmness and flexibility they want in their foreign policy. The handful of Soviets in the leadership will have to respond somehow. In the right conditions, a backing off — it would have to be mutual — might begin.

Meanwhile, although as Mr. Reagan said Tuesday night, war is not imminent, this is a nasty and uncertain time, not one to be regarded as normal or desirable or, for that matter, sustainable for long without rising risk.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Duarte Rides the Tiger

There are a hundred and one ways to trap a tiger, Kipling said, and all of them are equally good. José Napoleón Duarte, El Salvador's president-elect, says he accepts the human rights conditions that the United States attaches to aid to his country but he thinks writing them into law is degrading and unnecessary. Very well, Mr. Duarte, a democrat, has mounted a tiger and earned the right to try it his way.

Judging by the reception given him in Washington, Mr. Duarte will be getting more of both economic and military help. Congress's task now is to channel it in a politically effective way. That means sending aid through, not around, Mr. Duarte. It means ending the cozy complicity between North American military advisers and anti-democrats in El Salvador's army. It means establishing Mr. Duarte as commander in chief over barracks that have dominated politics for most of this century. His inauguration in June will be the first lawful succession by an elected civilian since 1931 — and that last one was tolerated for just a few months. Next came General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, called the Witch Doctor, a butcher of peasants whose name has been adopted by one of the infamous death squads.

Such is the history that has bred the Marxist insurgency. In Mr. Duarte's careful words,

subversive violence is only the effect. The deeper cause is institutional violence — the slaughter of more than 30,000 noncombatants since 1979. When Mr. Duarte proclaims the will and, yes, the guts to halt this bloodletting, he invokes a wholly new spirit.

But it is only a start. As a concession to the army, Mr. Duarte has invited Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova to remain defense minister. Mr. Vides Casanova commanded the National Guard in 1980 when four American churchwomen were raped and murdered by guardsmen. And Mr. Duarte, then provisional president of a nonelected junta, was unable to bring the murderers to justice. An unprecedented trial of five guardsmen finally began yesterday. But four years is a long time, and the trail of evidence is cold. This case is a shining symbol of U.S. inability to upgrade what passes for justice in El Salvador. The Reagan administration has even suppressed its own researches into the facts of the case.

Let all that cease. If Mr. Duarte is to keep faith with his democratic well-wishers in the United States, he needs to write a satisfactory end to this affair. That could begin to repay the trust that he seeks for a brave attempt to tame the beasts to the Salvadoran jungle.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

London Views of the Kremlin

It is clear from almost every Soviet statement recently that the Communist leaders in Moscow hope to frighten the Western world into believing that President Reagan is the cause of all tension. The Soviet leadership obviously does not want Mr. Reagan to be re-elected. Just as obviously it wants to convince Europeans that Mr. Reagan's re-election would be a danger to them, too. Perhaps they feel that if they head enough Western ears about the iniquity of Mr. Reagan and the urgent need for the cruise and Pershing missiles to be taken away from Europe again, they will achieve both the defeat of Mr. Reagan at the polls and the withdrawal of the missiles.

Western spokesmen in Moscow should thus, with persistence, press the point that it is only the refusal of the Soviets to resume negotiations which is holding up progress on arms control. Only the Soviets have walked away from negotiations. It would be quite wrong, and ultimately self-defeating, to allow their ploy to influence the nature of the Western arms control position. That should be developed for the moment when negotiations resume. If the Soviets are determined to wait until the outcome of the presidential election becomes clear, then so be it. In the run of history, that is not long to wait.

— THE TIMES.

Peter Ueberroth [president of the Los Angeles organizing committee] did not have enough clout even a few runs up the political ladder. The Soviets claim their Olympic attaché was told he was going to get a visa and was packed, with family ready to leave, when the State Department turned him down. That, Mr. Ueberroth believes, is where the anti-Olympic brigade in the Kremlin triggered off their campaign in support of the attempts to get Mr. Reagan back in the White House, knowing that if that happened they would be justified in increasing their military readiness.

— John Rodda in The Guardian.

Konstantin Chernenko has celebrated — if that is the right word — his first 100 days of power with a series of policy statements, even threats, underlining just what sort of archetypal paranoid Communist Party boss the Russians are lumbered with. It has become even more apparent since February that the Soviet Union is being run by a bunch of old men who have found themselves in a corner and have no idea how to get out of it. They blame all their troubles on Mr. Reagan and in their state of bewilderment think that by being tough across the board — over the Sakharovs, the Olympics, Afghanistan — they might help swing the presidential election against him. This could be a colossal misjudgment. And what then?

Chancellor Kohl has already expressed his concern. It will not be easy for President Mitterrand or [Foreign Secretary] Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit Moscow and remain silent if either of the [Sakharovs] should die. If the leaders in the Kremlin are serious about their desire to convince Europe of Soviet good intentions, they should realize that holding the Sakharovs is bad. There is no point, seemingly, in appealing to Soviet humanity. There is every point in emphasizing realpolitik. Recognize that the system is built upon the suppression of dissent. But sometimes it is possible to bargain the odd couple out. The Soviets are unable to allow the Sakharovs to live in peace in their homeland. Is it too much to ask that they allow them to die in peace abroad?

— THE GUARDIAN.

FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Business Boom Has Begun

NEW YORK — A period of prosperity has begun throughout the United States, and representative men in every branch of industry agree that no such promise of an extended period of business activity has been given for a long time. A tacit understanding among businessmen to wait until the tariff is revised before resuming activity, in order to see whether the new rates afford sufficient protection, has been broken by evidence that the competition of sweated foreigners with highly-paid American protected labor will not be permitted under the new tariff, and advantage of this is being taken to inject new life into commercial conditions. Wall Street shows confidence.

1934: Indian Tribe Faces Extinction

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana — Extinction is drawing near for the Waiwai Indians, the once-powerful race of "white" Indians who populated British Guiana's unexplored hinterland in thousands at one time. Back in the colony's wild southern region, the numbers of the tribe have been dwindling until now there remain but eight survivors. The discovery was made by a survey party. Members of the party, pushing through dense jungle growth, came upon the tribe's remnants a few miles from the Brazilian border. The handful of startled natives, grouped in a few huts, consisted chiefly of old men and women. Death was not more than a few years away from most of them, and to the explorers it appeared but a matter of time before the tribe would be extinct.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: 1-265. Tel.: (212) 818-1818. Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Herald Tribune, 234 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10018. Tel.: 212-691-1000. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dir.: L. K. Rubin. Circulation: 63,000. London: W.C. Tel.: 830-4800. Telex: 262009.
S. 4 (a) Capital of U.S. 1981. F. C. S. Number: 7530112. Commission: 400-20. 34331.
U.S. subscription: \$200 (year). Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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In Europe: Looking Hard at American Enterprise

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS — The big story in Europe is not simply that the Common Market countries are light-years behind American and Japanese technology, but that Europeans have begun to develop new respect for the American entrepreneurial spirit.

Europe's regulated, bureaucratic societies now have a grudging admiration for the more adventurous, aggressive free market system. Sophisticated Europeans ascribe much of their lagging economic performance to this difference in approach.

An underlying problem has been the time, energy and money that the European Community has poured into protecting agriculture. Industry has played second fiddle. Nationalist pride and primitive capital markets keep European industrial companies from combining forces to compete with the IBMs and Sonys.

The big shock for Europe this past year has been the sharp U.S. recovery from recession in the face of record interest rates. This was totally unexpected. It is generally attributed to an unleashing of the American economy from government regulation, and to American labor's willingness to join in the process. Many

Europeans today sound like Republican National Committee clones.

As New York Times correspondent John Vinocur has pointed out, the traditional anti-Americanism of the French intellectual has flopped. The French, seeing the franc plunge in value while the dollar soars, have soured on François Mitterrand and socialism, and are beginning to sound downright pro-American.

Mr. Mitterrand was stunned by his recent trip to the United States, where he saw not only the high-tech outpourings of Silicon Valley, but for the first time understood the significance of cooperation between the business world and academia. The Bonn government, too, is beginning to catch on to this all-important nexus between the private corporation and campus research.

For the near future, European businessmen see themselves heavily dependent on the American "engine of growth." They doubt that there is any independent force left in Europe that will nurture their skimpier recovery once the U.S. boom tapers off.

Today the most daring European companies in Italy and France look

for American, rather than German or Dutch, partners. "They want transatlantic, not European, connections," a diplomat says.

The country that seems to have more of the entrepreneurial spirit than any other is Italy. Although Frenchmen, Germans and Englishmen have always looked down their noses at their Italian neighbors, Italy boasts a thriving economy, having moved from a negative 3- to 4-percent rate of growth in 1983 to a positive 2 or 3 percent this year.

The discerning businessman in Europe today makes no attempt to disguise his awe at America's economic success under Ronald Reagan. Some Americans worry, as they should, at the maturation of the benefits of Reaganomics, which are concentrated in the middle- and upper-income brackets. But Europe would be happy with a trickle-down result.

Officials and private citizens with whom I talked here and in Rome are openly envious of the strength of America, the power of the almighty dollar and especially the ability of the American economy to generate new jobs. In the past 10 years America has

created 25 million jobs; in Europe the figure is minus 3 million.

Most of the new American jobs have been in services, including high-tech, and most have been created by new, small companies. But in Europe, businessmen talk of the "exit cost." The statutory obligations for pensions, severance pay and other costs of getting out of business discourage European entrepreneurs from starting up in the first place. By contrast, new interpretations of the U.S. bankruptcy laws provide a cheap way of exiting from business obligations — a new management tool tantamount to a license for union-busting.

"Europeanism" and the contrasts between American progress and European foot-dragging can be exaggerated. But for the first time in the 23 years I have been coming to Europe as a reporter, I hear a common refrain that union work rules will have to become more flexible, and that welfare systems must be cut back. And if manufacturing companies cannot lick the United States and Japan, then they will have to join them, however great the resulting jolt to what meager unity remains in the European Community.

The Washington Post.

An Issue: Europe's Workweek and All Its Trimming

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Can a shorter workweek help cure unemployment? Could what work there is be spread more fairly? Or would the extra costs cripple whole industries and lead to more unemployment than ever? These are burning questions for Europe, where the present total of more than 12 million registered unemployed could possibly hit 18 million during the second half of the '80s and will certainly reach 15 million.

There are also immediate political questions. West Germany is embroiled in a very un-German strike by its engineering workers over the workweek, and on June 7 the European Commission proposes to introduce an EC dimension with a set of recommendations that could strengthen the work-shares' hand.

The arguments for and against working time adjustment are extremely complicated. They are made no easier to follow by warnings from

many economists that there is no such thing as "available work" to be re-divided into smaller pieces.

There are about 14 different versions of what is loosely termed "work-sharing." Some are much more to managements' advantage than is generally realized.

Just to give a flavor of the emerging techniques for reorganizing work time, here are some of the categories listed by the EC-sponsored European Center for Work and Society: flexible, variable hours, tandem jobs, group jobs, part-time work, band-width time schedules, flexi-years; compressed shift models, module concepts, cash/leisure premiums.

The sheer complexity had a lot to do with the breakdown of talks between West Germany's normally co-operative social partners. Finding a formula flexible enough to apply that

range of ideas to the steel-to-watch-making engineering sector proved beyond the negotiators' reach.

Instead they have retreated into good old-fashioned confrontation. IG Metall wants a 35-hour week; employers stick by 40 hours. IG Metall has a 15-billion-mark strike fund that it is fully prepared to spend; the employers see every penny that the dispute costs as an investment in future international competitiveness.

West German employers say the 35-hour week would increase their costs by 18 to 20 percent and price them out of world markets. The unions reply that it would reduce joblessness from 2.4 million to about 1 million within two years, and so ease unemployment's enormous cost burden of 55 billion marks a year to the taxpayer and a further 125 billion in estimated economic slowdown.

Neither side really believes its own propaganda. The unions know that their crude arithmetic projections of the numbers of jobs to be created are very suspect. After three experiences of the last 10 years, most employers would rather pay hefty overtime than take on more fixed labor costs, and the unions know it. To some extent, then, the 35-hour week showdown is a wage negotiation.

The truth is dawning in German boardrooms, too, that one way or

another industry will have to pay for high unemployment. It can pay in higher taxes to fund the unemployment benefits, or it can pay by bearing the cost of palliatives. The trick will be to find make-work schemes that also offer some efficiencies or at least have an industrial logic.

Meanwhile, West Germany's labor difficulties have disturbing implications for neighboring countries with less well developed consultation procedures. The signal for a Europe-wide campaign by the unions might well be given unwittingly by the EC employment ministers if they adopt the Commission's recommendations. Even Community-minded West Germans now resent the EC's involvement in what Bonn considers a purely national issue. Like the British, they fear that the non-binding guidelines will still exert a strong political influence. The European states that have been urging them, like France and Belgium, are those that have already cut working time and apparently would like to see their main EC trading partners fall into line on the higher costs involved.

Industrialists might leave a sigh of relief if the ministers fail to accept the EC code. Yet the smart money might back adoption. For the alternative to a considered EC-level examination of the work-time question could be a wave of "German-style" strikes.

International Herald Tribune.

Shorter Hours and Still Less of a Say?

THERE has been a tendency to focus attention almost exclusively on the fact that technological progress has cut the time needed for certain tasks. It is seldom observed that society's growing complexity and the abundance of useful data to be mastered have had the opposite effect of lengthening work time. Even if the 35-hour workweek were decreed tomorrow, a great many mid- and high-level executives, engineers and shop foremen, not to mention company presidents and non-salaried professionals, would continue to have to work 50 or 60 hours a week or more. Does anyone think they would be willing seriously to share their portion of power with those who get by with 35 hours or less? And can any sort of responsible role be played without a minimum of presence? So might not a shortened workweek aggravate social divisions?

— Paul Fabre, writing in Le Monde (Paris).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germans and America

Regarding "Intellectual Europe Changes Sides on U.S. as Hero or Ogre" (Insights, May 16):

Had John Vinocur read Günter Gaus well, instead of reading what he wanted into it, he would have noticed that Mr. Gaus did not extol life under real existing socialism, but rather maintained that Germans on the other side of the border have stayed more in tune with their cultural heritage than their brothers on the western side. Mr. Vinocur himself appears to agree, as far as the Americanization of West Germany is concerned, when he states that "to the years after World War II, West Germany sought an identity, and a moral refuge, to being as American as it could manage." Mr. Gaus observes that a similar identification with the Soviet Union did not take place on the other side, and thus that Germans there have remained truer to themselves in

the cultural sphere. Is it wrong for people to have their own culture?

As Mr. Gaus points out, Germans in the Federal Republic have been "Americanized" for the wrong reasons. Obviously the search for identity must not deteriorate into a return to fascism. Germans have simply become a bit more inconvenient for their Western allies, who liked them just fine as penitent sinners. But part of rehabilitation after the sins of the Third Reich must be to allow nationalism, as in France or Britain.

Finally, I know plenty of young Americans who share the German distaste for some of America's actions at home and abroad. One need not be anti-American to dislike the activities of the current U.S. administration in Central America, its dismal record on environmental issues, its lack of concern for the fate of the old, sick, and poor in its society. There are human concerns which transcend political boundaries and when using

Germans find them worth attacking, they simply show their concern for a side of "human rights" that is often conveniently forgotten.

BRIGHTHE H. SCHULZ,
Enckenbach, West Germany.

The Debt Time Bomb

Very timely indeed, Carl Gewirtz's "World Debt Time Bomb Is Still Ticking" (April 12). The daily increase of public and private debt is an enormous mortgage on the impenetrable future, and as such an inflationary bomb of corrupting make-believe. Very good also was Senator Lloyd Bentsen's (May 17) on the scapegoating of Paul Volcker. The problem is not with the Federal Reserve but with the enormous federal deficit. Living beyond one's income leads to scapegoating. May the American electorate stop this corrupting trend.

L. HUNNY,
The Hague.

How f

City of Liverpool Faces Bankruptcy

Thatcher Government, Leftist Council Head for Clash

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LIVERPOOL, England — The question New Yorkers asked one another a decade ago — what happens if the city actually goes bankrupt? — now confronts this battered old port on the River Mersey.

Squeezed by a long period of economic decline and by spending restraints imposed by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the City Council is threatening to approve an unbalanced and therefore illegal budget sometime in the next five or six weeks. If it does so, the authorities in London would have to take over and make draconian cuts in public services. And that, level-headed people say, might well lead to a renewal of the rioting that scarred the Tenth area three years ago.

A final effort to end the crisis began Monday, with low-level negotiations between local and national civil servants. But the council is now controlled by leftist Labor Party militants who gained seats in the May 3 local elections. Their spokesman, Derek Hatton, the deputy leader, said that the election results constituted a mandate for their refusal to cut services or jobs or to raise property taxes enough to maintain them at the current levels.

"There is no such thing as a man-

date for illegal action," responded Patrick Jenkin, the environment minister, who is responsible for local government. He said that there would be no substantial new allocations to Liverpool.

On the surface, things seem to be improving in Liverpool. A new landscaped precinct is being built around the neo-Gothic Anglican cathedral, a new plaza is under construction in front of the Walker Art Gallery, and the handsome old Albert Dock is being converted into a housing and shopping complex. Earlier this month, Queen Elizabeth II opened an International Garden Festival that reclaimed another area on the waterfront.

For a few hours last weekend, there was an ebullient spirit in northwest England because Everton, one of Liverpool's two soccer teams, won the Football Association Cup, and paraded the trophy through the city atop an open bus.

But the city is still disfigured with rubble-strewn lots, with burned-out buildings and with other buildings whose shattered windows mutely bespeak their dereliction. Nor has any answer been found for the sad decline of the port, once the greatest in Europe, which has been poleaxed by the advent of container ships, for which it lacked modern installations, and by the shift of British trade away from North America

and toward the Continent, for which its competitors on the east and south coast are better situated.

In the Municipal Buildings, built on a heroic scale and decorated with splendid mosaics in Liverpool's era of magnificence, officials sit in offices grown shabby with the years and recite the doleful statistics. At the end of last year, unemployment in the metropolitan area stood at 21 percent; in the city itself, the total was probably about 28 percent, and among young people in inner-city wards it was probably close to 60 percent. According to the figures for September 1982, which have not been updated, there were 1,700 unskilled job-seekers for every vacancy.

In some ways, 9 families out of 10 have no car. In others, half of the children get free meals because their families are too poor to feed them properly.

The Anglican bishop of Liverpool, David Sheppard, said recently that "whole communities of the left-behind" were being created. Most working people, he added, "feel that governments, of whatever shade, whether in Liverpool Town Hall or in Westminster, do not understand or care."

Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal who led the council until last year, asserted that Mr. Hatton and his friends were engaged in "a giant confidence trick" and would even-



Unemployed workers at a Liverpool rally last year, when 28 percent were jobless in the city.

tually give way by putting through an increase of 60 percent to 80 percent in property taxes. That, he said, would only succeed in damaging businesses and cost jobs in Liverpool.

"They're all Marxists," said Sir Trevor, who still sits on the council. "It's like switching on a gramophone to listen to them. Their policy is to create the maximum chaos — the more the misery, the merrier the militants."

Labor's budget for this year calls for the expenditure of \$365 million.

Of that, the central government would normally provide about \$160 million. But the Thatcher government has imposed a target for each council and deducts money from its contribution if the target is exceeded. The Liverpool target is \$302 million; if it spent its planned \$365 million, the contribution from London would fall to \$39 million — a loss of \$121 million.

According to Alan Chape, who is leading the council's campaign against the government, property taxes would have to more than dou-

ble to make up the shortfall, which is politically out of the question. No such increase has ever been levied by any important British city.

"We have inherited a legacy that cannot be dealt with on a local basis," Mr. Chape said. "Yet Mrs. Thatcher knows that she has no constituency in these old industrial cities — she has won twice without them — so she has no strategy to cope with their problems. As far as she is concerned, we could float off into the Irish Sea."

Von Weizsäcker Elected President in Bonn With Broad Political Support

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Richard von Weizsäcker, the Christian Democratic mayor of Berlin, was elected Wednesday the sixth president of the Federal Republic of Germany with the support of the center-right coalition parties and most of the opposition Social Democrats.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, 64, who succeeds Karl Carstens, was elected with 832 of 1,028 votes in a special parliamentary assembly. The token candidate of the Greens party, Luise Rinser, 73, an author, received 68 votes. There were 117 abstentions, and 11 votes were invalid.

The broad backing for Mr. von Weizsäcker underlined both the respect the liberal-minded politician enjoys in the country and the degree to which he has crafted an identity independent — some would say aloof — from the conservative government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

While some Christian Democrats at times regarded him as an ideal chancellor, Mr. von Weizsäcker has always been an outsider to Bonn and the rough-and-umble of party politics. As a member of the German nobility, he bears the title *Freiherr*, or baron.

Many politicians here expect that the activism of the new president, a scion of a line of statesmen, theologians and scientists, may put him at odds with Chancellor Kohl. Aware that Mr. von Weizsäcker's elegance and brilliance contrast with his own homespun style, the chancellor hesitated for some time before endorsing the mayor.

When he moves shortly from West Berlin to the Villa Hammerstein in Bonn, the new president is expected to use his largely ceremonial office to help articulate that most difficult thing in a divided nation, a comfortable national identity.

In 1981, Mr. von Weizsäcker led his party to electoral triumph in West Berlin, a Social Democratic bastion. He wrestled first-hand with what is becoming the defining issue of his country's foreign policy: what to do about a divided Germany. As mayor of the Western half of the divided city, he sought a more intense dialogue with the Communists in East Berlin and, breaking precedent, visited Erich Honecker, the East German party chief.

"The question of territory has been decided upon for the postwar development," Mr. von Weizsäcker said in a recent interview in Berlin.

making it clear that he did not favor upsetting the juridical division of Germany. "But, apart from the territory, you have the people. And it cannot be seriously disputed that 40 years after the war, as a German, I belong as much to the people of East Berlin as to the people of Aachen," a city deep in West Germany.

"Somehow the wall, which separates the German people, is the very proof that there is a German people. To be a German requires the ability to stand up to these contradictions, in spite of the fact that they are awkward or difficult."

The new president was born in a family castle in Stuttgart in 1920. A year later he was off on the wandering childhood of a diplomat's son, from Switzerland to Denmark and Norway.

In 1938, his father, Ernst von Weizsäcker, was named chief state secretary in the Foreign Office, a post he held until 1943, when he became ambassador to the Vatican.

After studying at Oxford and Grenoble in France, in 1938 at 18 Richard von Weizsäcker joined the Ninth Potsdam Infantry Regiment, a unit imbued with the spirit of the Prussian aristocracy, and participated in the invasion of Poland in 1939. A number of his close friends were implicated in the attempt on Hitler's life in 1944.

At the war's end, the demobilized soldier abandoned law studies at Göttingen University to help defend his father at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, which in 1949 sentenced the former diplomat to five years' imprisonment. Eighteen months later he was released under a general amnesty and, in his memoirs, justified himself as a man of the anti-Nazi resistance.

Richard von Weizsäcker first went into business, heading the economic policy department of the Mannesmann steel concern, and served as the president of the Protestant Church Congress. His long association with the Protestant churches has opened doors to kindred groups in East Germany.

In 1969, he was elected to the Bundestag and soon joined the ranks of the Christian Democratic leadership. Five years later the party put him forward as its candidate for president, but he lost out to the Free Democrat, Walter Scheel, who was supported by the governing center-left coalition.

He is married to the former Marianne von Kretschman and is the father of three sons and a daughter.

Karl Fagerholm Dies at 82; Was Finnish Prime Minister

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Karl-August Fagerholm, 82, the former prime minister who steered Finland through the difficult days after World War II and narrowly missed being elected president, died Tuesday.

Mr. Fagerholm, a Social Democratic member of parliament for 35 years, was prime minister three times from 1948 to 1959, and social affairs minister in six governments before retiring from politics in 1966. In 1956, he lost a bid for the presidency by two votes in the electoral college. The winner was Urho Kekkonen, who served as president until 1982.

Other deaths: Hugh Bryson, 69, an outspoken waterfront labor leader who went to prison during the McCarthy era for perjury when asked about Communist affiliations, Sunday in San Francisco.

Bill Holland, 76, the record-setting winner of the 1949 Indianapolis 500 auto race, Sunday in Tucson of Alzheimer's disease.

Andrea Leeds, 70, who starred in several 1930s films and was best known for her performance as the young suicide in "Stage Door," Monday of cancer in Palm Springs, California.

George Zaharias, 76, husband and manager of Babe Didrikson Zaharias, the golf great, Tuesday in Tampa, Florida. His wife died of cancer in 1956.

Queen Rambhai Barni, 80, widow of Thailand's last absolute monarch, Rama VII, Tuesday of heart failure at her palace in Bangkok. Radio Thailand announced. King Rama died in 1941.

Policeman Executed in China

Reuters

BEIJING — A policeman who took 68,000 yuan (\$34,000) in cash, color televisions, watches and other items over five years to approve 66 exit visas has been executed, the Guangzhou Evening News reported Tuesday. The man had denied the charge.

Catalan President Is Charged With Embezzlement

Reuters

MADRID — The president of the Catalan autonomous government, Jordi Pujol, and 24 others were charged Wednesday with embezzlement and forgery in the management of Banca Catalana, a regional bank that collapsed in 1982, Attorney General Luis Barral said.

The legal action, which started before a Barcelona court less than a month after the nationalist leader was re-elected by a landslide in regional elections, was condemned by his Convergencia i Unio party as a political attack.

Mr. Pujol was the main force behind the growth of Banca Catalana from a small bank in 1958 to Spain's 10th largest group, and he served as chairman of the board until 1977. The group was taken over by the Bank of Spain in October 1982 after an audit showed it had irretrievable paper assets of 110 billion pesetas (\$733 million) and doubtful assets of 30 billion pesetas.

Ariane Launches First Commercial Satellite

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KOOROU, French Guiana — Europe has successfully completed its first commercial launch of a satellite, placing its 11-nation space program in direct competition for business with the U.S. space shuttle.

A three-stage Ariane rocket was launched Tuesday night from the space center in this French territory on the north coast of South America. Fifteen minutes later, it fired an American company's telecommunications satellite toward geostationary orbit 23,000 miles (36,800 kilometers) above the Earth.

Although it was the ninth launch of an Ariane rocket by the European Space Agency, it was the first purely commercial venture and, according to officials here, a complete success.

Prior to the launch, two countdowns were aborted because of what turned out to be minor problems.

After the third countdown was completed, President François Mitterrand of France immediately

sent congratulations to the ground crew here.

"The ninth shot of Ariane was successful and shows once again the viability of the European launcher," Mr. Mitterrand said. "I add my wishes for the success of the Ariane space company which, for the first time, has carried out in its own name the launching operations and which is inaugurating the first commercial space transport line."

Arianespace is a French-controlled consortium of 47 European banks, aerospace companies and the French National Center for Space Studies. It was created to market the services of the European rocket.

The first private customer was GTE Spacenet, which paid \$25 million to put its Spacenet-1 satellite in orbit. Fourteen other companies have signed contracts valued at \$765 million for the launch of 28 satellites through 1987.

Arianespace officials say they hope to win one-third of the market between now and 1995, which they estimate will involve the launching of 300 satellites.

The Spacenet-1 satellite, owned by GTE Spacenet Corp. of McLean, Virginia, will not reach its final stationary orbit until an on-board rocket is fired Saturday.

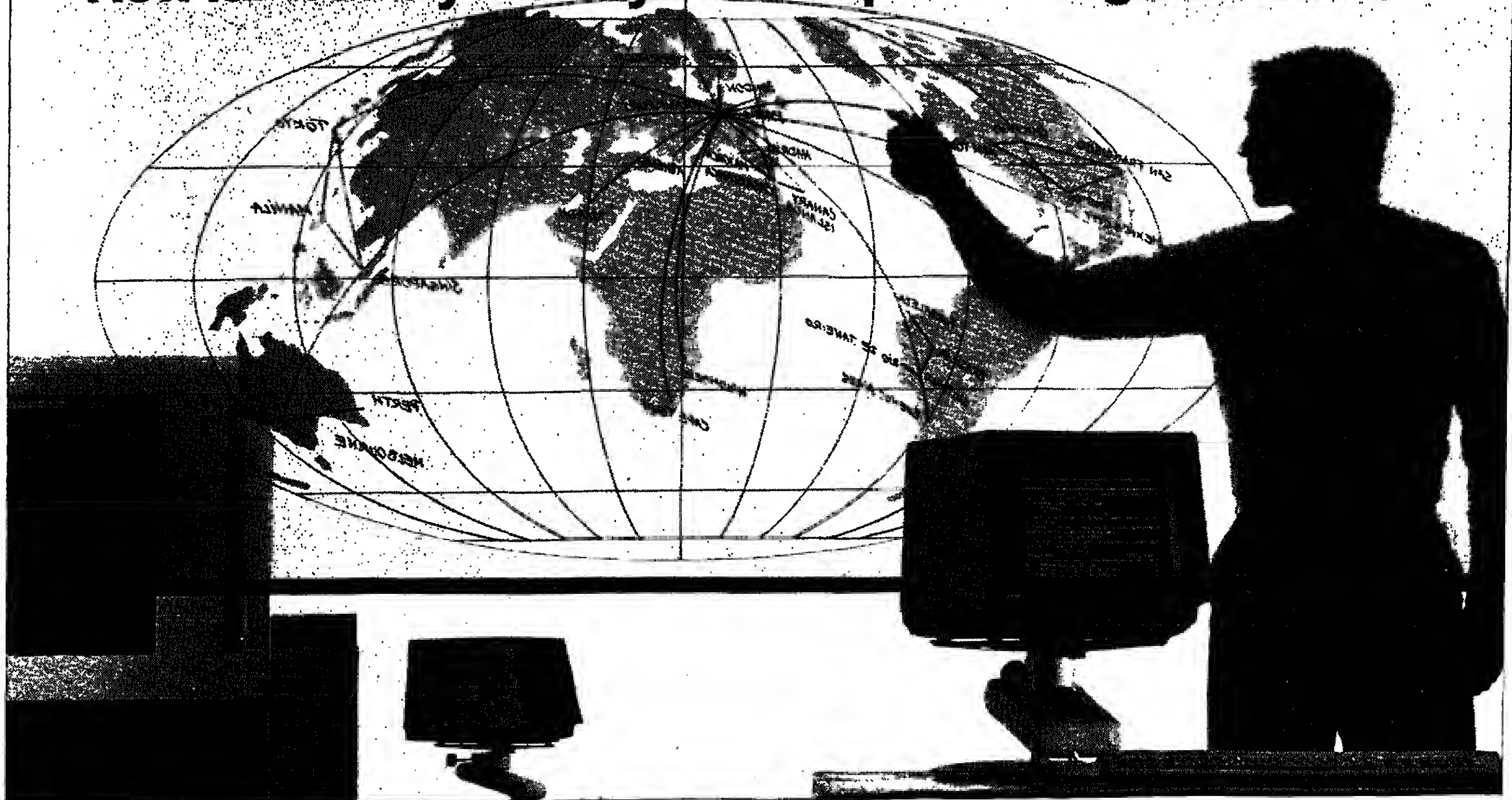
The satellite is designed to provide voice, video and data communications services for commercial customers in the United States.

GTE officials said they had chosen the European rocket because it was available two years sooner than the shuttle, it was cheaper to use than NASA's expendable launcher vehicles and it could carry greater weight, allowing for more fuel to prolong the satellite's life span.

French shareholders own 59.25 percent of the company and West German shareholders account for 19.6 percent. Other shareholders, providing less than 5 percent of the company's capital, represent Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden.

GTE paid Arianespace \$25 million for the launch. The company has contracted with Arianespace to launch two more satellites later this year. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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Salvador Opening Trial in Nuns' Deaths

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — The long-awaited trial of five Salvadoran national guardsmen accused of killing four U.S. churchwomen started Wednesday in a small and heavily guarded courtroom.

The trial was opened by Judge Alberto Madrone.

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Bernardo Rauda, 46, a criminal judge in the town of Zacatecoluca, 30 miles (50 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador.

[The judge swore in a jury of three men and two women. The Associated Press reported from Zacatecoluca. The two other prospective jurors who arrived at court were dismissed, one for physical reasons and the other at the request of the defense.]

[Mr. Rauda said the trial would be held without the usual two alternate jurors. The trial was expected to last no more than two days.]

Twelve prospective jurors were supposed to appear in court, under threat of a \$7 fine. Five were to be chosen by lot to rule in the case.

The prosecution and defense each had the right to reject one juror. Mr. Rauda has been threatened for handling the case, and he suspects that the murder of his brother, stabbed in the back a year ago, was an attempt to warn him off.

Trials, not to mention convictions, of members of the army and security forces are rare in El Salvador, but this case has been marked by intense U.S. pressure for a verdict.

The December 1980 killing of the three Roman Catholic nuns and a lay churchwoman attracted worldwide attention. The four had been working with peasant refugees in northern El Salvador.

The women were stopped at a roadblock not far from San Salvador's international airport and taken in their van to a spot beside a road 20 miles away. At least two of them were raped. The four bodies, shot in the head with rifles, were found in a shallow grave near Zacatecoluca.

The deaths became the focus of U.S. human rights monitoring in the country and, shortly after the slayings, President Jimmy Carter

temporarily suspended aid to El Salvador. Last year, Congress held back 30 percent of the \$64.5 million in military assistance approved for the country during the 1984 fiscal year pending a verdict.

The United States has supplied FBI agents to help the Salvadorans gather evidence and, during the last six months, State Department lawyers have shuttled in and out of San Salvador to check on the slow-moving proceedings.

"They want to get the trial out of the way and out of the news," said William Ford, the brother of one of the dead women, who recently visited El Salvador to review the case. The victims were Ita Ford, 40, and Maura Clark, 49, both of New York and both Maryknoll nuns; Dorothy Kessel, 41, of Cleveland, an Ursuline nun; and Jean Donovan, 27, a lay worker from Connecticut.

Charged with killing them are Luis Antonio Colindres Alemán, Franco Orlando Contreras, José Roberto Moreno, Daniel Canales Ramírez and Carlos Joaquín Contreras, all National Guard enlisted men. Judge Rauda said he had no evidence of a cover-up by their military superiors.

The defendants, if convicted, could receive up to 30 years in prison on charges of murder, rape and robbery. The death penalty in El Salvador is reserved for treason.

Mr. Rauda said he saw no problems that would keep the trial from proceeding on schedule. "Sometimes lawyers try tricks, like fainting," he said. "But I don't expect this."

Mr. Rauda, the son of a barber, is the third judge to be assigned to the case. The other two quit, one because of threats on his life. Mr. Rauda, in four years as a judge, has jumped from one dangerous assignment to another.

"Before this, I was named judge in Sensuntepeque," he recalled. "The day I arrived, there were 60 cadavers in the morgue, all victims of some kind of murder. My secretary said, 'They have greeted you well.'"

Mr. Rauda makes about \$400 a month and lives in a modest turquoise-colored house on a noisy street in a lower-middle class neighborhood of San Salvador. He rides the public bus to work in Zacatecoluca each day and does not worry about anyone recognizing him.

"I wear simple clothes," he said. "I'm not really well known."

Mr. Rauda did pass up his brother's funeral because he feared that an ambush was set. "Neighbors said someone was trying to harm me," he said. "I had a premonition, so I stayed away."

He accepts the danger of his current mission. "It is not my fault that the case came into my hands," he said. "It is human to be afraid, but I can overcome this defect."

Greek Communist Says KGB Paid To Set Up Daily

New York Times Service
ATHENS — A former business associate of the publisher of Greece's largest daily newspaper has testified before an appeals court that Soviet intelligence officers, operating as representatives of the Soviet copyright agency, arranged to finance the paper's founding in 1981.

The witness, Yannis Yannikos, a member of the Greek Communist Party, appeared Tuesday on behalf of Paul Anastasiadis, a Cypriot-born journalist who is appealing a two-year jail sentence imposed in December, when he was convicted of libeling and defaming the publisher of the newspaper, Ethnos, through a book and a press release advertising it.

Mr. Anastasiadis said in his book, "Take the Nation in Your Hands," that Ethnos was set up in 1981 in cooperation with the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, and that its publisher, George Bobolias, was an "agent of influence" for the Soviet Union.

The journalist, who writes under the name Paul Anastasiadis, is a correspondent for The Daily Telegraph of London and a part-time correspondent for The New York Times. He is free pending conclusion of the appeal proceedings, which entered their third day Tuesday.

Mr. Yannikos testified that, under a published agreement with the Russians, 15 percent of gross revenues from sales in Greece of the Soviet Encyclopedia and other Russian books was to be paid to them. Though more than 40,000 sets of the 34-volume reference work were sold, he said, the money was not paid to Moscow, but was reinvested in projects such as the Ethnos newspaper.



Vladimir Lachev, an engineer at the Soviet Trade Mission in Brussels, heads for a Russian airliner with his family.

after being expelled for espionage. A mission driver and a Soviet diplomat have also been ordered to leave Belgium.

Belgium Expelling Soviet Envoy After Spying Incident

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Belgium on Wednesday gave a Soviet diplomat a week to leave the country after an incident in which two alleged Soviet spies were said to have been caught trying to buy NATO documents.

A Justice Ministry spokesman declined to name the diplomat, who was declared persona non grata, but informed sources said he was a first secretary at the embassy in Brussels.

The spokesman also said the Belgian authorities had located a second alleged agent, a driver at the Soviet Trade Mission, who escaped arrest after a car chase through the city center Saturday that ended in a crash.

The driver fled on foot and evaded police for four days before he was traced. He will leave Saturday for Moscow, the spokesman said.

The driver and an engineer at

the trade mission were surprised in a restaurant by security police at a pre-arranged handing over of documents. The engineer, Vladimir Lachev, was deported Tuesday on a scheduled flight to Moscow.

■ Moscow Trip Still On
The British Foreign Office said Wednesday it did not expect the expulsion of Arkadi V. Guk, 54, a Soviet diplomat named as a senior KGB officer, to upset a

planned visit to Moscow by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in July. Reuters reported from London.

The Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow July 2-3 and that this remained unchanged. It also played down speculation that the expulsion and the response Tuesday by the Soviet Union in ordering a British diplomat to leave Moscow would lead to a diplomatic dispute.

U.S. Says It Expects Netherlands to Deploy Cruise Missiles

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The United States expects the government of the Netherlands to proceed with the deployment of nuclear-armed cruise missiles in line with a December 1979 decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, White House officials said Wednesday.

"We look to the Dutch to fulfill their obligation to NATO in this matter, as in other matters," according to a spokesman, Robert B. Sims. The Dutch government has postponed until next month a decision on whether to accept the stationing of 48 U.S.-built cruise missiles. Britain, West Germany and Italy have already accepted the first of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise mis-

siles scheduled for deployment in Western Europe. Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the United States regards the Dutch government's deliberations "mostly as an internal matter, but certainly we have made our views known."

During a news conference Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan insisted the NATO allies have "stood firm" in the face of a campaign by the Kremlin to divide the alliance and prevent the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Asked how the hesitancy displayed by the Dutch could be consistent with his statement on Allied solidarity, Mr. Reagan said the NATO countries are "closer than we've probably ever been" and pre-

dicted that even a refusal by the Dutch would not prompt a chain reaction. To such an event, "there might be another country or so amongst some of the smaller allies that might follow suit" but the rest would not, Mr. Reagan said.

Although Mr. Reagan apparently referred to Belgium, which has

yet to begin deployment, Mr. Speakes said Wednesday. "We don't have any reason to doubt that Belgium will proceed."

The Soviet Union cited the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe as one of the reasons for walking out of negotiations on reduction of nuclear weapons late last year.

2 Face Trial for Fraud Over Fake Hitler Diaries

Reuters
HAMBURG — A Hamburg district court ruled Wednesday that a former reporter for the West German magazine Stern and a self-confessed forger who sold him the fake Hitler diaries must stand trial for fraud.

A spokesman for the state prosecutor's office said the court would decide on a trial date for the dismissed reporter, Gerd Heidemann, who bought the forged diaries for Stern from a Nazi memorabilia dealer, Konrad Kujau.

Oxford on America.

(A Confidential Document.)



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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Analyst Warns Gulf Crisis
Offers No Oil-Stock Play

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

Wars—and rumors of wars—such as are now gripping the Gulf send shudders across the globe with boggling frequency. Wall Street winces, then reacts: a sensitive barometer to the threat—or the opportunity.

No other group in the stock market is affected by world events to the extent oil stocks are—they're unique," observed Charles T. Maxwell, vice chairman of Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc., who is rated Wall Street's top oil industry analyst.

He noted that the stocks rose about 40 percent following the 1956 Suez crisis, more than 25 percent after the Middle East's June 1967 war, about 70 percent in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war and Arab oil embargo in 1973, plus another 50 percent five years ago with the fall of the Shah of Iran.

"The oil industry is basically in a no-growth situation," one analyst said.

Mr. Maxwell added that the uncertainty shadowing oil stocks is a "negative" to investors, as evidenced by the fact that they command a price/earnings ratio of only about 7½ while the overall market P/E now is about 11.

Other comparative disadvantages for the industry include, he said, exposure to various conflicting political authorities, high tax rates, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries setting the price of the companies' products.

Another uncertainty for oil stocks is the amount of progress that can be made in resolving the international debt crisis, which Mr. Maxwell fears could soon create the world's "next cartel." It would start by a confrontation involving the big commercial banks and South American countries. He noted that among the less developed nations, oil is the largest import denominated in dollars.

Asked whether the current expansion of the Iran-Iraq war into the Gulf represents an opportunity for investors, he replied: "If there were good fundamentals you could buy oil stocks to take advantage of developments there. But without good fundamentals for the industry you could be left with a mess of portage, if as likely, the trouble clears up in a few weeks."

Mr. Maxwell, who has extensive contacts in the Middle East and writes frequently to clients about the geopolitics of the region, believes "there is more chance that appears on the surface there will be a truce in 1984."

He thinks the new development is growing evidence that Iran cannot "handle" Iraq now and that it is being effectively "shut off" by the rest of the world, including the United States, which is "tilting" toward Iraq.

"My advice today to the Ayatollah Khomeini would be that he should appreciate the fact that Ronald Reagan is in an election year and could use another Grenada-type event—an easy and cheap military victory by knocking down the 15 or 20 airplanes the Iranians can put up in the air at any one time," Mr. Maxwell said.

Oddly enough, he has called a turn in events there that result in Iran winning the war "immensely bullish" for the oil industry, partly because the price of oil would jump quickly to \$34 a barrel (he now thinks the "true price" of oil is \$18). But what he sees as more likely is that the price of oil will slip "a notch."

Moreover, he believes that two other factors that prompted Standard & Poor's index of major oil stocks to slip 24 percent since Christmas, while the S&P 500 declined 6 percent, will fade for investors.

"The number of mergers is going to slow and the profit growth for the industry, up by a third in the first quarter, will tail off to 12 percent for the rest of the year."

"Companies are cutting costs like crazy—earnings themselves really are not that good," he added. "Their reserves to production rate are falling, so they are losing assets. The oil industry is basically in a no-growth situation."

The only oil stock on Mr. Maxwell's buy list is Kerr-McGee, "my first choice by far." He expects the company to be taken over at \$50 to \$55 a share, "though not tomorrow." It is a prospect that he says is not currently in the price. Kerr-McGee's cash flow is "astounding," he said, and it would be one of the least hurt companies if the price of oil drops.

Nevertheless, many Wall Street experts who emphasize the technical side of analysis have been warning up to oil stocks lately.

"Oil and oil-related issues continue among the staidier pet-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Renault
'83 Deficit
Widened
Accounting Shift
Held Down Loss

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Renault, France's state-owned automaker, said Wednesday that its 1983 loss widened to 1.57 billion francs (\$186.6 million) from 1.28 billion francs in 1982, although sales rose 5.9 percent to a record.

But last year's loss would have more than tripled were it not for an accounting adjustment, which involved capitalizing start-up costs in the company's consolidated account retroactively for previous years. The costs were previously charged against revenue each year.

On a nonadjusted basis, last year's loss widened to 2.8 billion francs from 751 million francs in 1982, while group sales rose to a record 110.27 billion francs in 1983 from 104.14 billion francs in 1982, the company said.

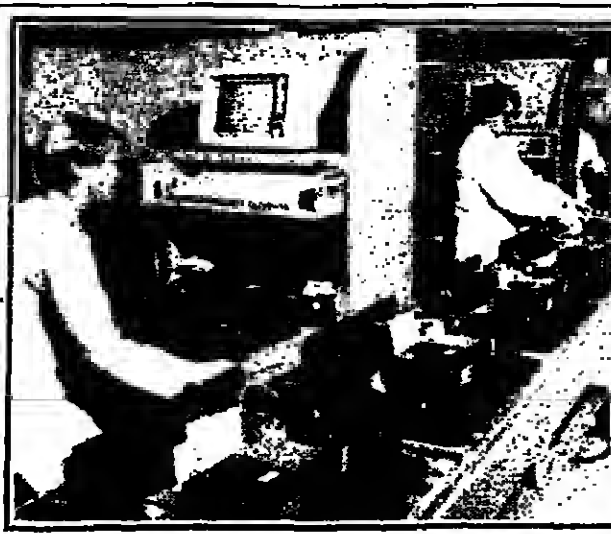
Pierre Souleil, financial controller to Renault's chairman, Bernard Hanon, said that he did not expect group earnings improvement in 1984. But he predicted the company would be profitable by the end of 1985. Renault last reported a profit in 1980.

During a cabinet meeting earlier Monday, the government ratified Mr. Hanon's re-appointment as chairman and general manager, a post he has held since Jan. 1, 1982.

The outlook for group sales in 1984 would remain "relatively weak" in 1984, Mr. Souleil said, adding that the references to sales exclude American Motors Corp. and Mack Truck of the United States, in which Renault has substantial interests, and whose sales and earnings performance he termed satisfactory.

Mr. Souleil blamed Renault's losses mainly on the performance of its divisions in France, where operating losses swelled to 2.8 billion francs from 2.5 billion francs in 1982, while sales increased 2.3 percent, to 58.4 billion francs. The company also had start-up costs of 922 million francs in 1983, he said.

Company executives said that in the first four months of this year, Renault's share of the French automobile market fell to 32 percent from 34.7 percent a year earlier, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



IBM workers test computers at a plant in Scotland.

IBM U.K. Overcoming
Hurdle of Nationalism

By Keith H. Hammonds

New York Times Service

LONDON — Late last December, International Business Machines Corp.'s subsidiary here unintentionally set off a political firestorm. In a letter to 20 companies that leased its products, British IBM cautioned that users were required to obtain U.S. government approval before moving certain kinds of mainframe computers, even from one office to another.

There followed an explosion of indignation in Parliament, where resentment was already high over Washington's efforts to strengthen its control of certain high-tech exports from allied countries.

"What happens in the U.K.," said Norman Tehbit, Britain's secretary of trade and industry, "is governed by U.K. law."

It was an embarrassing moment for the subsidiary, IBM United Kingdom Holdings, which says it sent out the letter as a practical matter. The U.S. government requires permits for moving or exporting any equipment involving U.S. high technology.

IBM U.K. said leasing companies "didn't see the need for timely action" when applying for Commerce Department permits, which can take months to process.

But the uproar has done little to affect the buying decisions of computer buyers in Britain. For no matter what they think of the company's political maneuvers, the reality is that the international computer giant, long dominant in other European countries, has recently become the leading information systems company in Britain.

Its total sales in Britain rose 30 percent in 1983, to \$1.3 billion; IBM's largest competitor, International Computers, had \$700 million of sales in Britain.

The gain has been swift. Two years ago, IBM U.K. passed International Computers Ltd., the troubled British manufacturer, as the leading supplier of mainframe units.

Now, IBM appears ready to overtake Apple, the current leader of the personal computer segment — and everyone else, IBM now has about 15 percent of the British personal-computer market; Apple about 20 percent.

More important in a country with the highest per-capita ownership of personal computers in the world, IBM's PC models have gained their 15-percent share in a little more than a year, since they were belatedly introduced.

Analysts expect that the percentage will grow to between 20 and 25 percent by the end of the year, and say that pre-emptive price cuts by IBM on its PC line in March bore the stamp of an aggressive market leader.

Earlier this year, however, a chip shortage forced IBM to curtail (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

U.S., Japan Reach Accord
On World Role for Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The United States and Japan, as expected, have agreed on a package of measures to open Japanese capital markets and internationalize the yen, officials said Wednesday.

The agreement was reached in three days of talks here between the U.S. Treasury undersecretary, Beryl Sprinkel, and the Japanese deputy finance minister, Tomomitsu Oba.

Japanese negotiators said details of the agreement could be published by the end of this month after ratification by Washington and Tokyo.

One Japanese official said "liberalization of our domestic capital market and internationalization of the yen will help the more efficient functioning of the Japanese economy and the world economy."

The United States has been pressing Japan to relax controls on foreign banks in Japan, allowing them more access to long-term funds, and to permit the wider use of the yen outside Japan.

U.S. Treasury officials said this could lead to more foreign investment in the yen, forcing up its value, and take some of the upward pressure off the dollar, in turn helping U.S. exporters.

Officials declined to go into detail but confirmed reports that one issue discussed was the development of overseas financial markets for lending and borrowing yen.

Japan pressed the United States for changes in the unitary tax system, under which some states tax the worldwide earnings of foreign companies operating within the states.

Implementation of the accord, if it is accepted by the two governments, would be spread out, varying from point to point of the package, one Japanese official said.

A report on the talks will be presented to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan of the United States and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan, Mr. Sprinkel said.

"I am hopeful that if the ministers accept the report it will be published later this month," Mr. Sprinkel said.

The Rome agreement followed six negotiating sessions during the past year in Washington, Tokyo and Honolulu.

"Everybody's happy and we basically got what we had hoped for," said a U.S. source.

On Saturday, Mr. Regan had in-

dictated that an agreement between the two countries on liberalizing Japan's capital markets was imminent.

Washington has long pressed for a liberalization of Japan's capital markets and currency, which the United States contends would allow the yen to more fully reflect the economic strength of Japan, the non-Communist world's No. 2 power, after the United States.

The internationalization of the yen, in the view of financial experts, would mean that Japanese money would be freely available as a trading currency to pay for foreign goods, just as is the U.S. dollar, to a lesser degree, the West German Deutsche mark.

Such a move, they said, would

create a greater demand for the yen, which in turn would increase the yen's value against the dollar and make Japanese goods more expensive.

Sources close to the talks said the issues dealt with in the negotiations included U.S. requests for the creation of a Euroyen market and broadening of Japanese money markets.

While both sides called the talks "successful," officials of both said that some differences remain. One Japanese official said, without giving any details, that the two delegations "agreed on some measures to be taken, found substantial agreement on some issues, but differed elsewhere." (Reuters, AP)

Tokyo Prepares to Let
U.S. Certify Products

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government is preparing for the first time to allow a U.S. testing laboratory to certify products as meeting Japanese safety and quality requirements, Japanese and U.S. officials have said.

The action will help U.S. companies sell products in Japan by making it easier for them to obtain the Japanese equivalent of the Underwriters Laboratories' seal used in the United States. Foreign manufacturers have complained that difficulties in obtaining certification have been a major non-tariff barrier to entry into the Japanese market.

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the Applied Research Laboratories of Florida, Inc., based in Miami, would be its first designated foreign-inspection agency. The official designation is to be made in Washington in June.

The laboratory, however, will be able to inspect only electrical materials and appliances, such as wire, air-conditioners and television sets.

In Miami, Robert D. Silverstein, who heads laboratory accreditation for Applied Research Laboratories, said: "I believe that it was the company's commitment to opening the Japanese market, persistence and willingness to negotiate with the

government that got us the much sought-after certification." The company will seek to certify a wider range of goods in the future, Mr. Silverstein said.

"It's important in that it's a milestone, but it's only the first milestone on a 100-mile highway," said William V. Rapp, the U.S. commercial counselor in Tokyo.

Once it is designated, Applied Research Laboratories will be able to inspect U.S. factories and authorize U.S. manufacturers to affix the so-called T-mark — a triangle with a T in it — to their products. The T-mark is required on electrical goods sold in Japan.

A lawyer for Applied Research Laboratories, Mark Foster, said it already had letters from 500 companies expressing interest.

Other U.S. laboratories, including the Underwriters Laboratories, by far the largest, are also expected to seek designation as foreign inspection agencies for Japan.

Japanese Hydrogen Engine

Reuters

TOKYO — A Japanese corporation, Hydro Energy Laboratory Project Inc., plans to market the first hydrogen engine to be mounted in a car. The car will be introduced on a trial basis this fall in the United States.

Clausen Renews Call
For World Trade Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The World Bank's president, A.W. Clausen, urged leaders of the industrial world Wednesday to act at next month's economic summit to roll back protectionism and set the stage for a new round of world trade talks.

In a speech prepared for the Detroit Economic Club, Mr. Clausen renewed his call for a new round of international talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — the Geneva-based organization that oversees world trade — to focus particularly on the trade of developing countries and on so-called non-tariff trade barriers.

The text of the speech was released in Washington.

Mr. Clausen noted that the final communiqué of the last economic summit of the United States, major European countries, Japan and Canada, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, last May, called for reduction

of trade barriers, but he said that rhetoric "has not been acted upon."

Instead, he said, "protectionist pressures are increasing in the United States and other industrial countries."

"It would be a major setback to international economic prospects in the 1980s if the leaders at the London economic summit (June 7-9) failed to display that essential political will that can lead to a breakthrough in the trade area," Mr. Clausen said.

"Action to roll back protectionism and to prepare for new international trade liberalization must be sparked by a clear and unequivocal demonstration of earnest intentions at the highest political levels."

Mr. Clausen said that, while past GATT trade negotiations have been successful, they have sharply lowered tariffs, these are being replaced by a growing number of non-tariff barriers, many of which set quantitative limits on trade.

These include quotas, "voluntary" restraints and "orderly marketing agreements" that industrial countries have imposed on autos, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, radios, television sets, ships and chemicals, Mr. Clausen said. "Unless this increasing protectionism is arrested," he said, "the economic and financial problems of the developing countries can only get worse."

"But we in the industrial countries will also be losers. Our exporters will find their most rapidly expanding foreign markets compressed by the slowdown in Third World growth. And our banks will find it more difficult to collect on their overseas loans."

"And as consumers, all of us will be deprived of the benefits of lower prices for the wide range of goods that can be produced more economically in the developing countries. In addition, we will have to pay a further price in lower economic growth."

Mr. Clausen said studies suggest that Americans are paying from \$500 to \$1,000 more for a car because of restraints on auto imports and \$2 billion to \$4 billion more a year for clothing because of U.S. import quotas on apparel and textiles.

In 1978, he said, restraints on steel imports were estimated to cost U.S. industries more than \$7 billion by pushing steel prices higher than they otherwise would have been.

Both the auto and steel industries must adjust to changing world trade conditions," Mr. Clausen said. "To continue to protect these industries can only ensure their longer-term decline in competitiveness."

BP Sees Output
Maintained
Into the 1990s

Reuters

LONDON — Contrary to stock market belief, British Petroleum Co. PLC no longer faces the prospect soon of declining reserves, a BP spokesman said Wednesday.

He confirmed that BP officials recently told analysts that discoveries in the North Sea and elsewhere indicate that current production should be at least maintained into the 1990s, even if the company has no further exploration success.

Immediate interest focuses on North Sea block 16/7b, called Central Brae, where the group has three rigs drilling simultaneous appraisal wells.

The area about the North and South Brae fields and Conoco Inc.'s neighboring Miller field. Finds not reflected in the conservatively stated annual report reserve figures include the North Sea Andrew and Bruce fields, the Central Brae area and substantial gas in the southern North Sea.

In Alaska, there will also be further oil from the enhanced-recovery program at Prudhoe Bay, and a sizeable addition to BP reserves in the West Sak deposit, which overlays the Kupuk field. BP's exact interest in West Sak has not been disclosed.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on May 23, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2:00 pm EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	P.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	Y.
Amsterdam	3.8465	4.770	112.50	6.55	8.1007	8.54	134.77	132.64
Brussels (ct)	55.49	77.285	20.353	4.678	3.296	18.56	34.62	33.95
Frankfurt	2.278	3.297	32.51	1.623	8.835	4.723	11.10	1.192
London (ct)	1.2625	11.676	11.676	1.3973	4.273	72.15	3.19	318.35
Milan	1.48919	2.34510	614.50	200.32	547.46	38.32	746.23	7.262
New York (ct)	1.2776	2.7608	4.85	1.70100	3.1663	54.775	2.778	221.626
Paris	6.4225	11.265	362.75	4.92	272.23	12.14	72.71	13.082
Rome	232.275	323.24	65.10	27.48	13.82	72.65	414.929	102.36
Stockholm	2.259	3.1887	8.58	26.79	8.1336	70.56	4.0557	0.9818
1 BCU	0.8143	0.5983	2.2284	0.8917	1.26610	2.5292	45.268	1.84
1990s	1.0434	0.7499	2.4478	0.7851	1.59407	3.308	57.507	2.356

Dollar Values

	U.S.	£	D.M.	P.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	Y.
1984	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1983	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1982	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1981	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1980	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1979	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1978	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1977	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1976	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1975	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1974	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1973	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1972	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1971	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1970	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1969	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1968	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1967	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1966	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1965	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1964	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1963	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1962	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1961	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2.196
1960	1.0000	1.7602	1.1205	1.7602	0.8925	0.4748	Shanghai	2

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Charter to Sell Unit to Belzberg Firm Allied Corp., Ultramar Set Enstar Offer

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. has agreed to sell its insurance subsidiary to a unit of First City Financial Corp., a Vancouver, British Columbia, concern controlled by the Belzberg family, the companies announced Tuesday. Terms were not disclosed.

J. Dix Druce, chairman and chief executive of the insurance unit, Charter Security Life Insurance Co., said the agreement "should remove any uncertainty regarding Charter Security Life which may exist in the marketplace."

He added that "the transaction provides CSL with an extremely strong parent, both financially and in terms of related expertise."

Charter Co. said a group of four European banks are a party to the agreement in principle. The banks have a security interest in the insurance unit as collateral for a \$91-million Charter debt.

Charter filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bank-

ruptcy Code on April 20, with its oil operation hard pressed and its insurance business hit by a surge of policy redemptions.

The filing applied to the parent company and 43 subsidiaries but did not include Charter's major insurance companies or several of its oil-marketing divisions.

Charter said at the time of the filing that its three Charter Security Life Insurance companies had a net worth as of March 31 of \$236 million. The companies had about 175,000 policies in force then, with a face value of \$4.6 billion.

Last year, Charter became the largest writer for individuals of policies called single-premium deferred annuities. An investor pays a lump sum on which interest then accumulates.

First City Financial currently does not have any insurance interests although it is involved in financial services, real estate development and investment management.

First City is owned by the Belzbergs, a Vancouver family that owns a multibillion-dollar real es-

tate and financial empire. The family has frequently sought to extend its interests in financial houses in western Canada and the United States.

Charter President Resigns

Raymond K. Mason resigned Wednesday as Charter's chief executive officer and president, but will continue as chairman. Reuters reported from Charter headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida.

The company said Alexander P. Zechella will succeed Mr. Mason as president, chief executive and chief operating officer. Mr. Zechella had been executive vice president of Charter Co. and chairman of Charter Oil Co.

Charter also said that D. Thomas Moody was elected a board member.

Mr. Mason first became president of Charter in July 1983, when the company was created. He assumed the position again in July 1982 when four Charter executives, including company president Jack T. Donnell, died in a helicopter crash in Ireland.

Allied Corp., Ultramar Set Enstar Offer

Reuters

LONDON — Allied Corp. and Ultramar PLC are beginning an \$18-a-share tender offer for 143 million shares in Enstar Corp., or about 50.4 percent of its fully diluted shares outstanding, the companies said jointly Wednesday.

The offer would have a minimum value of \$2,574 million.

The offer is being made by Ultramar Co., a partnership consisting of Allied and Ultramar subsidiaries. Allied, Ultramar and Enstar have signed a definitive agreement under which the offer is being made.

Enstar will merge with a subsidiary of the partnership after successful completion of the offer, the statement said.

Enstar's Alaska pipeline and gas-distribution business will not be included in the transaction. Enstar plans to transfer this business to a subsidiary, Alaska Pipeline Co., and to distribute its shares to Enstar shareholders.

The Enstar board has approved the merger agreement and is recommending acceptance of the offer. The offer, conditional on receiving at least 14.3 million shares, will expire June 20.

Ultramar expects to issue Indonesian participating certificates to the remaining Enstar shareholders in the second step of the merger, the companies said.

The holders of these certificates will be entitled to cash distributions for a period of 15 years equivalent to 32 percent of the net cash flow, as defined in the offer, of Enstar's Indonesian interests. These constitute a 23.125-percent stake in the Haffco Indonesian oil and gas-production venture. Allied Corp. and Ultramar each have 26.25-percent interest through subsidiaries.

At the same time, the additional interest in the Indonesian joint venture will strengthen one of the company's major assets, Ultramar added.

Munich Institute Says Business Climate Worse

Reuters

MUNICH — The business climate in West Germany has worsened, with companies dissatisfied with order levels and expecting to cut production in the coming months, the IFO economic research institute said in a report Wednesday.

Only export prospects were generally regarded with more optimism than in previous months, the institute said.

Separately, the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden said West German producer prices rose 0.4 percent in April from March, when they gained 0.2 percent, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

Phibro-Salomon Says It's Weighing a Breakup

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Phibro-Salomon Inc., one of the most prominent U.S. investment banking and commodity-trading organizations, has announced — less than three years after the merger that formed it — that it was considering breaking up the company.

In a brief statement Tuesday, Phibro-Salomon said it was "studying the possibility" of selling all its Phibro Brothers commodity-trading operations, except oil, to a group of executives and employees.

Phibro-Salomon emphasized that it had not yet decided whether to go ahead with the idea. It has retained Lazard Frères, the Wall Street investment banking firm, to study the plan.

If a decision is made to carry out the plan, according to industry executives, David Tendler is likely to lead the investors' group.

Mr. Tendler, 46 years old, is co-chairman of Phibro-Salomon, with John H. Gutfreund, 54. These two men are among the highest-paid executives in the United States. Each was paid slightly more than \$2 million last year, and Mr. Tendler made an additional \$4.8 million by cashing in stock options.

Less than three years ago, with both sides hoping to create an international banking house along

European lines, Salomon Brothers, the big investment banking firm, merged with Phibro Corp., the worldwide commodity organization.

The two agreed from the start that they would operate independently of each other. Mr. Tendler, then chairman of Phibro, and Mr. Gutfreund, then managing partner of Salomon Brothers, were to serve jointly as heads of the combined company and to continue to lead their individual organizations.

Executives close to both men have said, however, that they could not get along.

But Mr. Tendler, in a telephone interview Tuesday, strongly denied that suggestion. "That's absolutely not so," he declared.

Responding to news of the potential breakup, Phibro-Salomon's shares fell by \$1.375, to \$26.375, in heavy trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

According to Wall Street officials familiar with the situation, Phibro-Salomon approached Lazard Frères quietly a few weeks ago to explore a possible breakup.

But soon Phibro-Salomon began getting phone calls from Wall

Street people asking about the plan.

As a secretive company, even after its merger with Salomon Brothers, Phibro liked to move in and out of situations quietly and efficiently.

It might, for example, buy coffee in Brazil, swap it for steel in Australia, then trade it for wheat in Argentina and subsequently sell it to a Belgian merchant, taking aluminum in Spain as part payment.

This is a skill, the company felt, that is unlike almost anything anyone else did and is something the public does not entirely understand.

"Maybe the idea of commodity trading and banking looked good at the time," an industry executive said, "and you think they're going to mesh, but the meshing doesn't take place. By its nature, maybe, commodity trading would be better as a private business than a public one."

As related by Wall Street officials close to the situation, Mr. Tendler would head the group of investors. Other members of the group would include Hal H. Beretz, 48, president and chief operating

officer, and Alan Flacks, 53, an executive vice president.

As now envisioned, these officials said, Thomas D. O'Malley, 42, who is vice chairman, would head oil operations, which would remain a part of Phibro-Salomon.

When the two companies merged in 1981, the partners at Salomon Brothers took out \$350 million in capital, which Phibro replaced.

Then, as one Wall Street executive put it, "Salomon's ingenuity and Phibro's cash" enabled Phibro-Salomon to build up its capital to \$2.2 billion last year.

Because of poor commodity markets, he explained, Phibro was unable to put its money to work, but Salomon, which was and is very active in the securities markets, could generate returns of 30 percent and 40 percent — or five times the norm for industry in general.

The big question now, the official said, is how much capital Mr. Tendler would expect to take with him. If it is a major split, he said, it could weaken Salomon's ability to function and consequently would not be sanctioned. The likelihood, he said, is that any withdrawal of capital would have to be limited.

Daimler-Benz AG Earnings Increased by 7.2% in 1983

The Associated Press

STUTTGART, West Germany — Daimler-Benz AG said Wednesday its profit in 1983 rose 7.2 percent from a year earlier to 987.9 million Deutsche marks (\$360 million).

Revenue from sales of Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks rose 2.8 percent to 40.01 billion DM in 1983, company officials said. They said that revenue for the first quarter of 1984 was 10 billion DM.

Edzard Reuter, the finance manager, said that barring a prolonged strike of West German metalworkers, Daimler-Benz's management expected its 1984 performance to be "as satisfactory as in 1983."

The strike by metalworkers for reduced weekly working hours is centered on the state of Baden-Württemberg where four car and truck plants of Daimler-Benz are situated.

The conflict is costing the company a daily loss in output of 2,200 cars and about 600 commercial vehicles and a daily loss in sales of about 119 million DM, company officials said.

But senior executives said if the 10-day-old strike lasted only two or three weeks, production losses are likely to be recovered.

The chairman, Werner Breitschwerdt, said Daimler-Benz expects to produce 520,000 cars this year. In 1983, the company produced 476,183 cars, up 3.9 percent from 458,345 cars made in 1982.

In the first three months of 1984, production of Mercedes-Benz cars rose 9.5 percent to about 132,000 units from about 120,400 units a year earlier.

Mr. Breitschwerdt reported that up until the metalworkers' strike, capacity use at the company's car plants was almost 100 percent and



Werner Breitschwerdt

near that level at commercial vehicles plants.

Daimler-Benz expects to sell about 82,000 cars in the United States this year, up from 73,692 in 1983. Last year's car sales in the United States represented an 11.7 percent rise from 1982.

COMPANY NOTES

Bell Canada has proposed to the state-owned Telephone Organization of Thailand a joint venture to expand telephone networks, a Bell Canada official said in Bangkok. He said the proposal, for which Bell Canada would pay more than \$100 million over 12 years, calls for the setting up of a Thai public company, Telestar, to provide 130,000 new telephone lines.

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Group's operating profit, including trading earnings, increased 9 percent in the four months ending April 30 from the period of a year earlier, DG Bank announced in Frankfurt. Parent bank profit was up 4 percent, the bank said, but it gave no figures.

Firestone Hispania SA's plant near Bilbao, Spain, will receive \$73.3 million in investment over five years, the company said. Last week Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

of Akron, Ohio, increased its participation in Firestone Hispania from 26 percent to 49 percent through an agreement with Spanish banks that hold a majority of Firestone Hispania's stock.

Gulf Corp. shareholders will vote on the proposed merger with Standard Oil Co. of California, at a special meeting June 15 in Wilmington, Delaware, Gulf said. Social has offered to purchase all the outstanding stock of Gulf at \$80 a share. The total value of the agreement, the largest corporate merger ever, is \$13.2 billion.

Imperial Oil Ltd. will begin a \$1-billion enhanced oil recovery project this summer in the Judy Creek area of Alberta, Imperial said in Toronto. The group's Esso Resources Canada Ltd. subsidiary will be operator for the project, and the expenditures will cover the first 15-year period.

Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd. has agreed to purchase the 40 percent of ICB Finance Ltd. of Hong Kong that it does not already own, the Singapore bank said. It said the 100,000 ICB Finance shares of 100 Hong Kong dollars (\$12.80) each will be purchased from minority shareholders at par.

PepsiCo Inc. has signed a contract for the sale of its Lee Way Motor Freight Division to Commercial Lovelace Motor Freight Inc., PepsiCo announced in Purchase, New York.

Thomson SA's issue of domestic bonds will have an eight-year maturity and a 10.75-percent coupon, and each bond will bear two warrants for Thomson CSF shares, the French government-owned electronics group has announced. Thomson is issuing 954,000 of the bonds with a face value of 900 francs (\$107) each.

NIGHTHAWK RESOURCES LIMITED

A 4 for 1 Stock Split was approved by Shareholders and Regulatory Authorities and became effective on 17th May 1984.



Financial Planning Services b.v.

Kalverstraat 112 - 1012 PK Amsterdam, Holland

act as Financial Advisors to the Company

May 1984

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NEW ISSUE

May 18, 1984



TRITON

(ENERGY CORPORATION)

2,250,000 CONVERTIBLE EXCHANGEABLE
DEPOSITARY PREFERRED SHARES
EACH REPRESENTING 1/10TH SHARE OF
\$11.00 CONVERTIBLE EXCHANGEABLE PREFERRED STOCK

Each Depositary Preferred Share (the "Depositary Shares") represents ownership of one-tenth share of \$11.00 Convertible Exchangeable Preferred Stock, no par value (the "Exchangeable Preferred Stock"), of the Company to be deposited with RepublicBank Dallas, National Association, as Depositary (the "Depositary"), and entitles the holder to all proportional rights and preferences of the Exchangeable Preferred Stock. By surrendering Depositary Shares to the Depositary, at any time, holders of Depositary Shares may obtain (i) the Common Stock of the Company at a conversion price of \$19.25 per share (approximately 5196 share per Depositary Share), subject to adjustment under certain circumstances, or (ii) one share of Exchangeable Preferred Stock for every ten Depositary Shares.

The Depositary Shares are also exchangeable in whole at the option of the Company on any dividend payment date beginning May 15, 1986, for the Company's 11% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 2014 (the "Debentures") at the rate of \$10 principal amount of Debentures for each Depositary Share.

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

A. G. Becker Paribas
Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons
Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers
Shearman Lehman/American Express Inc.

Prudential-Bache
Securities

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Salomon Brothers Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

The Data Source International

Banks			
Issuer/Min. amt./Mkt.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
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Floating Rate Notes May 23

Issuer/Min. amt./Mkt.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
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Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35

Non Banks

Issuer/Min. amt./Mkt.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
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Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35
Alfred Berg Corp 11/4/84	10%	5/1	103.35

Grains

Grain	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	1,000 bushels	2.15	2.18	2.15	2.17	+0.02
BARLEY (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
RYE (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
CORN (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
SORGHUM (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02

U.S. Futures May 23

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)	1,000 bushels	2.15	2.18	2.15	2.17	+0.02
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
WHEAT (CBT)	1,000 bushels	2.15	2.18	2.15	2.17	+0.02
BARLEY (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
RYE (CBT)	1,000 bushels	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02

Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	100,000 lbs	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	100,000 lbs	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
ZINC (COMEX)	100,000 lbs	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
NICKEL (COMEX)	100,000 lbs	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02
SILVER (COMEX)	100,000 lbs	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	+0.02

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,150	+10
NASDAQ	1,150	+5
NYSE	1,150	+5
AMEX	1,150	+5

AMEX High-Lows May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

London Metals May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

Cash Prices May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

London Commodities May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

Livestock

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

Financial

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

Stocks

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,150	+10
NASDAQ	1,150	+5
NYSE	1,150	+5
AMEX	1,150	+5

Commodity Indexes

Index	Value	Chg.
DOW JONES	2,150	+10
NASDAQ	1,150	+5
NYSE	1,150	+5
AMEX	1,150	+5

Weekly net asset value

Commodity	Value	Chg.
Gold	1,150	+10
Silver	1,150	+5
Copper	1,150	+5
Aluminum	1,150	+5
Zinc	1,150	+5

GENERAL POSITIONS

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th May, 1984.

Nepal Sterilization Campaign

KATMANDU, Nepal — The government reported Wednesday that Nepal had surpassed the national family planning goal of sterilizing 65,000 couples in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year. The campaign calls for sterilizing 79,000 couples twice this fiscal year, and another 114,000 couples in 1986-87, the government said. The government did not say if one or both partners were sterilized.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY (CDEs)

The undersigned announces that as from 30th May, 1984, at Kas Associates N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 27 of the CDEs American Express Company, each rep. 5 shares will be payable with Dfl. 4.21 net (div. per share date 6.4.84) gross \$-32 per share after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-24 = Dfl. 74 per CDE. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-24 = Dfl. 74) with Dfl. 3.47 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th May, 1984.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Option	Price	May	Apr	Mar
90	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
95	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
100	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
105	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
110	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00

TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th May, 1984.

Dividends May 23

Company	Dividend	Pay Date
Alfred Berg Corp	1,150	5/1
Alfred Berg Corp	1,150	5/1
Alfred Berg Corp	1,150	5/1
Alfred Berg Corp	1,150	5/1
Alfred Berg Corp	1,150	5/1

NYSE High-Lows May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

Asian Commodities May 23

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1,150	1,140
Silver	1,150	1,140
Copper	1,150	1,140
Aluminum	1,150	1,140
Zinc	1,150	1,140

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Candidates should hold the appropriate residence and work permits.
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Scientific Software-Intercomp (SSI) is a U.S. based software firm with offices located throughout the world. To further our significant growth, we are expanding our European marketing/sales activity, are seeking a results oriented professional that can successfully represent both the business and technical aspects of our products and services to the oil and gas industry.
Strong communication and organization skills coupled with a proven track record of marketing/sales experience are required. Specific sales experience in the European community plus bi-lingual capabilities desired. Sales experience specific to pipeline control systems and real-time data acquisition systems would be of particular interest.
Scientific Software-Intercomp (SSI) offers a professional, creative work environment which includes an excellent compensation package along with commission and stock ownership plans.

Notice of Redemption

To holders of
Ford Credit Overseas Finance N.V.
18% Guaranteed Notes due July 1, 1985
Issued under Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of July 1, 1981 with Citibank, N.A.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ford Credit Overseas Finance N.V. has called for redemption all outstanding 18% Guaranteed Notes due July 1, 1985 to be redeemed on July 1, 1984 at a redemption price of 100% of their principal amount together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.
The Notes are to be redeemed at the Broker Services Department of Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street—5th Floor, New York, New York 10038, and the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London (Citibank House), Milan, Paris, Zurich, or Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg, as the Company's Paying Agents, and will become due and payable on July 1, 1984 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof. On and after such date, interest on the said Notes will cease to accrue.
The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on the said date with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If such coupons are not attached, payment will be made only upon the delivery to the Paying Agent of funds in the amount of the unmatured interest coupons. The coupons due July 1, 1984 should be presented for payment in the usual manner.

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PERSONALITIES PLUS

MARY BLUNE
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S HT

FORD CREDIT OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

By: CITIBANK, N.A.
Fiscal Agent
Dated: May 24, 1984

ART BUCHWALD

Medical Food Practice

WASHINGTON — I have a friend who is a hospital administrator. When I saw him the other day he was very depressed. "I've just been to my hospital's board meeting," he said. "They okayed a \$5-million nuclear scanner, but refused to let me pay \$45,000 for a new chef."

"Why is that?" "They said food has nothing to do with medicine, and the hospital was losing too much money on the kitchen as it was."

"You would think that decent meals would have as much effect on people getting well as anything in a hospital."

"I tried to make that case, and they all looked at me as if I was crazy. They said sick people don't really care what they're served. Since there was so much pressure on the board to hold costs down, the only place they could cut them was in the food."

"Can't you get the medical staff of your hospital to help you get some decent meals for your patients?"

"The doctors are afraid to speak up when it comes to the food because they believe that if we spend more money feeding our patients it will stop the hospital from buying new equipment. They're told me, off the record, that they're never to make their rounds while the patients are eating off their plastic trays, because it makes them sick to their stomachs."

"Why do you believe hospital food has traditionally been so bad?"

"Very little research has been done on the subject. If a patient doesn't eat, the doctor usually prescribes more tests to find out what's wrong."

"One of the biggest problems in trying to improve the quality of hospital food is that students, when going to medical school, have no choice but to eat hospital food when they are in training and they lose their taste buds before they complete their residency. Therefore, many of them are oblivious to how bad it really is. I've seen patients in my hospital who have taken their plastic trays and thrown them on the floor in rage. Instead of a doctor trying to find out why he did it, he prescribes tranquilizers to calm the person down."

"Do you think if hospitals served better food, the patients would get well faster and be out of the hospital much quicker?"

"It's hard to say because no hospital has ever been rich enough to afford it."

is wrong. Instead of sending more blood down to the lab, they would probably find the answer if they sent the meal down and had it analyzed. I'm sure they would be shocked when the results came back."

"But there must be some learned men in the medical profession who are aware that the food going into their patients could be retarding their recovery."

"They're reluctant to speak up because all their colleagues would laugh at them. I know one physician who did a study with sick white rats. He fed half of them a typical hospital meal consisting of a piece of gray boiled fish, a half-cooked portion of noodles, and jello in a paper cup. The other half were fed broiled shrimp, chicken and matzo balls, and a French cream caramel on china plates. The rats who had the boiled fish refused to eat their meals and got sicker, and the ones who ate the chicken and matzo balls became well in an hour."

"With scientific evidence to prove his case, the doctor delivered a paper before the American Medical Association, proposing medical institutions put as much money in their food as they do in their equipment."

"What happened?" "Blue Cross brought him up on charges of malpractice for trying to bankrupt the American hospital system."

"I can see where that would discourage all future research in nutrition."

"One of the biggest problems in trying to improve the quality of hospital food is that students, when going to medical school, have no choice but to eat hospital food when they are in training and they lose their taste buds before they complete their residency. Therefore, many of them are oblivious to how bad it really is. I've seen patients in my hospital who have taken their plastic trays and thrown them on the floor in rage. Instead of a doctor trying to find out why he did it, he prescribes tranquilizers to calm the person down."

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Harrison Ford and the Temple of Stunts

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania — He survives a plunge from an airplane. A fall off a cliff. A drop from the top of a building to the streets of Shanghai. He survives burning and clubbing and innumerable attempts to do away with him by gun, knife, fist, foot and well. Kenway don't. So what stands out as the most impossible stunt performed by the two-fisted archaeologist hero in "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom?"

"Keeping that hat on the whole time," joked Harrison Ford, who plays Indiana Jones in the film, which opened Wednesday in the United States. He referred to the dusty brown fedora that is his character's signature, along with the bullwhip and the brown leather jacket.

"It's kept on with little carpet tacks," Ford deadpanned. "No, actually they used double-sided tape to keep the hat from falling off. Really. A little trick of the trade."

Ford took some time away from filming a new movie in the Pennsylvania Dutch country to talk about his stunt-work exploits in "Indiana Jones," the \$27.5-million sequel to "Raiders of the Lost Ark." Both films were directed by Steven Spielberg. George Lucas of "Star Wars" came up with the story, which takes Indiana Jones from the seedy back streets of Shanghai in 1935 to the mysteries of a maharaja's palace in a search for ancient ritual stones with magical powers.

The stunt work in "Indiana Jones" is among the most complex and ambitious ever attempted; the movie is so loaded with pulp-fiction plot twists and breakneck B-movie action that it could be thought of as one long, drawn-out stunt.

Although Ford enjoys doing the stunt work — he is trained for three months in preparation for the film — Ford suffered injuries that were nearly disastrous for "Indiana Jones." So demanding were the action sequences filmed in Sri Lanka, Macao and England that Ford received a pre-existing back injury last summer, when a tick of the movie was yet to be completed. He had to be flown back to Los Angeles to undergo surgery for a ruptured disk.

Six weeks after surgery, Ford returned to the set and began filming the most strenuous stunts of all. These involved a struggle to the death in an ancient mine shaft and the close-up shots in his tussle with the forces of evil on a rickety rope bridge.

"Please reassure your readers and my producers that I'm now fit as a fiddle," he said. "But I could never have done it without Vic. Vic is Vic Armstrong, who has doubled as a stunt-man stand-in for Ford in 'Indiana Jones' as well as 'Raiders of the Lost Ark,' 'Blade Runner' and 'Revenge of the Jedi.' 'Guys like Vic are invisible, and they never get any credit. Nobody ever interviews them,' Ford added.

"But we have to be invisible, if people are going to believe in the film," said Armstrong by tele-



Ke Huy Quan, Kate Capshaw, Ford cling to runaway mine car in "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom."

phone from his farm to Windsor near England's Pinewood studios. In Armstrong's case, it was not that hard to be invisible. His resemblance to Ford "is uncanny," he said.

They first met while filming "Raiders" in Tunisia. Production people on the set kept mistaking Armstrong for Ford. "People kept calling me 'Harrison,' and at first I could not figure out who they were talking about."

It is not that easy to double for Ford. "He's a very physical actor, a natural athlete, and he wants to do it all," said Armstrong. "I say to him, 'We cannot afford to get you smashed up in this scene because we need a whole crew here that needs to make a living.' And he says, 'Yes, you're right, and does the scene anyway. He could have made a great stunt man himself.'"

Why does Ford do so much

stunt work himself? "I do as much as possible because, with Indiana Jones, there are so many opportunities for characterization in the physical action," he said. "Really, that is the character — and in these moments of action you see Indiana Jones most clearly."

In addition to doubling for the star, Armstrong, as one of the film's two "stunt arrangers," as they are called, also coordinated the efforts of many of the movie's 34 stunt men and women.

No one person dreamed up the stunts in the movie. Spielberg would describe the effect he wanted, and Armstrong would conceive of ways to do it, and consult with Ford about which actions might be consistent with his characterization of Indiana Jones.

Some members of preview audiences were surprised at the level of violence depicted on screen. There are scores of murders, shootings and stabbings as well as beatings and crushings. There are scenes of torture, whippings and violence directed toward children and the film's female lead, Kate Capshaw, who plays a nightclub warbler who has been Shanghai'd into journeying with Jones.

[The British Board of Film Censors has written to Paramount, saying that many changes are needed for the movie to receive a similar rating in England. The Associated Press has reported.]

"This is a completely moral tale," Ford said, "and in order to have a moral resolve, evil must be seen to inflict pain. The end of the movie is a proof of the viability of goodness."

"I do not seek out movies that are bathed in blood," Ford said, defending the level of violence in his movies, including "Blade Runner," the 1982 science fiction film where the characters engage in a sadistic and bloody finale.

"Quite the contrary. It is the movie rules that have sought him out, he said with some wonderment, and he has done the best he can with the scripts that came his way. His best-known portrayals, Indiana Jones and Han Solo, have come to represent, for a vast international audience, a kind of

mythic American hero who belongs to all time and space.

Currently he is attempting to show more of the real Harrison Ford to movie audiences by filming "Witness." "It's a calculated departure," he said. "This movie is the story of an Amish woman and a Philadelphia cop, and the intelligence of the script gives me some wonderful cloth to cut."

Although he hopes that "Witness" will take him in a new direction, Ford does not rule out future appearances as Indiana Jones. He agreed to do the current sequel "because playing Indiana is just a fun thing to do," he said — and both he and Armstrong have agreed to work on a possible third movie in the series. "Especially if Steven directs it," said Ford.

However, Ford believes he may never appear as Han Solo again in a George Lucas movie. "I don't think there will be any more 'Star Wars' movies," he said, "because George has lost interest."

■ Film's Violence Panned

"Unlike 'Raiders,' the new movie's script never quite transcends the schlocky B-movie manner that inspired it," Vincent Canby of The New York Times, wrote in his review. "Though it looks as if it had cost a fortune, 'Indiana Jones' doesn't go anywhere, possibly because it's composed entirely of a succession of climaxes. It could end at any point with nothing essential being lost." And Canby warns: "The movie, in addition to being endearingly disgusting, is violent in ways that may scare the wits out of some small patrons."

Sheila Benson, of the Los Angeles Times, also criticized the film's violence. She wrote in her review that Spielberg and Lucas "remember acutely the combination of delight and shivery terror that the Saturday-morning movie series produced. But, ironically, with 'The Temple of Doom' they've outdone themselves, and it's the kids who are the losers. Someone has misread the voltage on state-of-the-art effects, and they're going to have to scrape youngsters out from under the seats like old chewing gum with this one."

Robert Kientz, editor and publisher of The Asian Wall Street Journal, will become editor of The Wall Street Journal Europe in September, succeeding John Hay.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, State of New York, County of Nassau, Justice of the Peace, Plaintiff v. Jean G. Flores, Defendant, Sentences and notice in divorce action based on adultery, desertion, best of venue and best of interest. You are summoned to appear in this action by serving a copy of the summons and petition for divorce on the defendant, Jean G. Flores, at her last known address, 100 West 10th Street, New York, New York, on or before May 24, 1984, at 10:00 a.m. If you fail to do so, the court will grant the plaintiff's petition for divorce and will make such orders as it deems proper. You are also summoned to appear in this action by serving a copy of the summons and petition for divorce on the defendant, Jean G. Flores, at her last known address, 100 West 10th Street, New York, New York, on or before May 24, 1984, at 10:00 a.m. If you fail to do so, the court will grant the plaintiff's petition for divorce and will make such orders as it deems proper. 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